Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO. 229 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 1.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bomaby.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING,

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of Interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st. and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do Honkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manilla	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING,

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street,
FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,70,650/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,93,990/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at the annas throughout India at the following stations:—

ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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INDORE CITY.—Warune & Madali.
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JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS
TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOOTIES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Ranchordas Matharadas & Co., at his shop at Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetha Market on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Dane Manishanker Kashiram.

6 Packages each 200 pairs English-made white Dhooties No. 6599 and 10 to 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES COUNTRY-MADE HALF TO HALF CHECK OF CURRIMBHOY, CRESCENT AND FAJALBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Sha Jivanlal Manilal at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Multani Hatchand Jethanand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Anandas Chandmal.

15 Bales each 100 pieces country-made half to half check of Currimbhoy, Crescent and Fajalbhoy Mills Nos. 1 to 16.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES SHIRTING.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction behind the Temple at Ganeshvadi, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Kishandas Dwarkadas & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thackar Kalyanji Jivraj of Navi Gully.

2 Bales each 50 pieces Shirtings No. Shanke 38 inches an 37½ to 38 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES MULLS.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction behind the Temple at Ganeshvadi Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thacker Motishi and Tribhovandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Vrajdas Ravji.

1 package 160 pieces Mulls No. 1 D.
1 package 160 pieces Mulls No. 2 D
1 package 160 pieces Mulls No. 3 D
1 package 160 pieces Mulls No. 4 D
Bombay, 26th September 1918.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKAGES DHOTIES.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Punjabi Gurudatsing Bhagwansing at his shop at Sunder Chawk Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Vrajlal Maganlal:

5 packages Dhoties Fountain 8 to 11 yards.
4 packages Dhoties No. 20, 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Punjabi Gurudatsing Bhagwansing at his shop at Sunder Chawk Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Nrotam Motichand.

35 packages white shirtings No. 107 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction behind the temple at Ganeshwadi Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thacker Lalji Jagjivan and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Goculdas Ravji of Mangaldas Market 6th Lane.

17 packages each about 50 pieces white Shirtings Nos. 2002—2003 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES JACONETS.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction behind the temple at Ganeshwadi, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Damodardas Hemandas and on account and at the risk of Sha Kasturchand Sakarchand.

2 bales each 200 pieces Jaconets 50 inches No. 18.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
50 DOZEN SHOVELS.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SHIP-CHANDLERS.

By the order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Yusuf Bros. of Nagdevi Street, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell on MONDAY, the 30th inst. at 3 p.m. at those rooms opp. Government Dockyard, the following.

50 doz. Shovels.

A deposit of 25 per cent will per required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH OCTOBER, 1918, AT 11 A.M. (S. T.), IN THE COMPOUND OF THE NAPIER CINEMA, MAIN STREET, CANTONEMENT, POONA.

A very good opportunity for Cinema proprietors, Machinery dealers, in Sundry goods and private individuals.

Auction sale of the surplus goods relating to the Napier Cinema such as motor generators, Dynamos Cinema apparatus, switch boards, cutouts, carbons, electric fans, arc lamps, and a big lot of other electric fittings, complete organ board, piano, weighing, scaling and measuring machines, statues, a big lot of gramophone machines with records, grinding and rice mills, a big lot of corrugated sheets, one complete travelling tent with accessories, and a considerable lot of other sundry goods and implements, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 6th October, 1918, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of the Proprietor of the Napier Cinema in the Cinema compound at Main Street, Cantonement, Poona, the surplus goods relating to the said Cinema such as a very powerful motor generator, Dynamo with engines and other Dynamos, Cinema apparatus, switch boards, coutouts, electric fittings, a very big lot of carbons small and big electric fans, big arc lamps for the compound, a very sweet toned complete grand organ, piano, phonographs by well-known makers with a big lot of selected records, a big lot of weighing, scaling and measuring machines, a big lot of corrugated sheets, about two lakhs cinema films of various descriptions including complete dramas, comedies, etc., grinding and rice mills and their accessories, a big lot of cast iron, teak and angles and various kinds of other sundries.

1 complete travelling tent of about 100 by 40 ft. with boundaries, side tents, etc.

The above will be on view four days before the date of sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1918.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION.
LAST VISIT TO BOMBAY.
ORIENT HOTEL.
1st Oct, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
During the last 2 years I have published hundreds of testimonials from delighted patients, Doctors and Officials.
On 15th Oct., I start on a 2 months' tour of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, etc.
ANOTHER DOCTOR'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
24th July started treatment. Left lung sounding dull and crepitations all over and particularly at upper part and back. Right lung apex and back portion affected Physical signs—Fever 100.3, night sweats, cough, dull pain in both sides, etc., T. B. in sputum.
3rd Aug.—Cough and pains in sides improved along with appetite and restlessness.
10th Aug.—Doing well.
18th Aug.—Doing well.
25th Aug.—Change in right lung and in upper part of the left.
1st Sept.—Doing well.
18th Sept.—T. B. in sputum lessened at least by one-fourth the former number. DISEASE IS ARRESTED.
Here we have the records of an eminent Indian Doctor.
Patient writes:—
"I am much better and can go about my duties once more which I could not do for months."
REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.I., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.
LONAVLA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 *per insertion; every additional word* one anna. ...

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEARN.—"How to make cheap Laundry Soap at home." A printed recipe will be sent on receipt of annas 5 by J. E. LOBO, (D) 771, Taboot Street, Poona. 2068

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay Telephone 707.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort. i

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS for Gujrati, English and Music, by an experienced lady Music. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1987

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart LINOTYPE OPERATORS to work on piece-work system. Only qualified and competent men required. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—FIRST CLASS ENGINEER with full experience of machinery for Gin Factories in B. E. Africa. Apply with references to Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & Co., Khoja Mohla, Mandvi. 2012

WANTED—An experienced COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, must know Typewriting. Apply personally to GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS, Barbhoymohola, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Out Fort. 1989

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE or M.A. with Second Language Sanskrit to train six boys aged 6 to 8. Jains will be preferred. Salary Rs. 50 to 70 with free boarding and lodging. Apply with qualifications to Seth Jiwanmal Chandanmal Ladnun, (Marwar). 2067

WANTED.—A smart young HINDU ASSISTANT ACCOUNTS CLERK, knowing typing. Good handwriting essential. Salary Rs. 20. Apply personally to DAMODAR KHETSY, Military Square Lane, Fort. 2062

AN experienced Lady Doctor in a Native State, especially expert in children's diseases and Mid-wifery. With free quarters. Apply at once stating age, qualifications and the salary required to Box No. 902 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2060

WANTED—An experienced BILLIARD MARKER, one capable of making large breaks and possessing practical knowledge of all the games of the Billiard Table. Apply stating age, qualification and salary required to Box No. 901 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2057

WANTED for the Military Training School for Mechanics, Bombay, a man, thoroughly experienced in the running and upkeep of Oil Engines, to work as Instructor. Also a good FITTER and TURNER. Applicants should apply in person with copies of testimonials to TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay. 2064

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for the Dam Works at Tokerwadi, near Lonavla. ... unfurnished quarters provided. ... apply stating age, whether physically ... and enclosing copies of testimonials to ...ERAL MANAGER, The Andhra Valley ...r Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Bombay. 2042

...NTED for the Indian Institute of ... Philosophy, Amalner, one JUNIOR ...OW on Rs. 50 per month. Candidates ...be B.A.S. with Honours in Philosophy. ...elected candidate will have to read for ...A. Examination in Philosophy of the ... University at the Institute and join ...ist proximo. Applications, of which ...ies must be sent, are to be forward- ... PRESIDENT. 2033

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent, honest and hardworking COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. SHELLIM, 12th Khetwady Cross Lane. 2069

WANTED—Hard working experienced COMPOUNDER, Christian preferred. PAY according to qualifications. Apply personally B. SPENCER & CO., Chemists., Pydhonie. 2082

WANTED.—An efficient TYPIST. Post temporary for one month, but likely to be made permanent. Apply EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queens Road, Bombay. 2063

WANTED.

WANTED—Middle of December, FURNISHED FLAT or BUNGALOW. Reply to:—CAPTAIN G. A. PENTREATH, I.A.R.O., Nepean Road, Malabar Hill. 1954

WANTED.—A GODOWN in or near about Fort or Carnac Road. Apply with particulars to Box No. 903 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2060

WANTED—Good second hand REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10, Foolscape or Brief. Apply with particulars and lowest price to Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 2075

WANTED—Influential AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency and Mofussil to secure MARRIAGE and LIFE RUPEE POLICIES. Decent Commission and extra allowance paid on business. Apply sharp to EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. B

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent STORE-PURCHASERS for electrical, building and all general engineering materials. Good salary to suitable men. Only experienced men need apply in writing with full particulars stating salary required to GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2041

FOR SALE.

GOOD STEAM COAL FOR SALE. Rs. 40 a ton. Apply Box No. 905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2077

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoury Orange Pekoe, 5 lbs. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling. 1760

FOR SALE—At Bombay, pair of AFRICAN CHEETAHS or HUNTING LEOPARDS, tame on chain. Imported last month. Apply to Box No. 895, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2030

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1929

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. T. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street Bombay.

FOR SALE—Ladis (Slabs) Machine Polished Tandur (white) Madras (black) large stock for immediate delivery. Apply MARBLE FACTORY Co., 1 Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1825

FOR SALE—BOILER LANCASHIRE, 150 lbs. pressure 22 feet by 6½ and COMPOUND ENGINE, 300 B. H. P. and STRIPPING FILLETS going cheap. Apply D. D. ENGINEER, Dadyseth Agiari Street, Bombay. 2066

FOR SALE.—One 20 H. P. 5 seater R. C. H. Car, recently very thoroughly overhauled and painted, Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburettor, 3 new Tyres, new Seat Covers, car throughout in very perfect order. Rs. 5,000. Apply A. HYLAND, LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. 1928

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—For Eurasians, at Sankli Street. Apply to ADARJI BYRAMJI DARUWALL, Sankli Street, Byculla. 2013

TO LET—MOTOR SHED, accommodating 2 cars, near Colaba Station, Kavarana Bdgs. Apply within. 2070

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

MATHERAN—TO LET—"HOMESTEAD", on Chowk Point, completely furnished, from 1st October to 31st December to Europeans or Parsis. Rent Rs. 2,500. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 2074

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A qualified ENGINEER, as SUPERINTENDENT of Buildings, Darbhanga Raj. Pay Rs. 300—25—400. Apply with photographs.

GENERAL MANAGER,
Raj Darbhanga.

Darbhanga, the 21st Sept. 1918. 2071

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A STATE ENGINEER on the following terms:—

1. Salary Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications.
2. Free furnished house.
3. Candidate must keep motor for inspection purposes and will be given mileage and travelling allowance vide State Rules.
4. Will be guided in all respects by the State Rules.
5. Must deposit security equal to six months' salary either in lump sum or by instalments which will be liable to forfeiture only for quitting service without permission.

Applications must be sent before the 15th of October accompanied with photographs which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, addressed to:—

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to his Highness the Shri Sewai
Maharaj Dev of Alwar.

2081

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PROF. GAJJAR has resumed his TECHNO-CHEMICAL BIO-CHEMICAL and other work. All communications should be addressed to him at READYMONEY BUILDING, APOLLO PIER, BOMBAY NO. 1.

CONSULTATION HOURS.

8 a.m. to 10 a.m.
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

THE PUBLIC is informed that no person bearing or using the name of Gajjar or Prof. Gajjar or any other name is authorised to represent him or has any connection with his LABORATORY or other work. 2008

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the resolution passed at the THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of the Company, held this day, a dividend of Rs. 60 per share together with a bonus of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after Wednesday, the 2nd October next, between the hours of 12 noon and 3.30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. Standard Time to those shareholders of the Company, whose names stand on the Register of the Shareholders of the Company this day, on production of the sharecertificates.

By order of the Board.
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & CO.
Secretaries & Agents,
The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 25th Sept., 1918.
2086.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice a supply of water will be given in the following localities at the hours stated. These supply hours will be adhered to as far as practicable.

Ward.	Localities.	Hours of supply. Morning.	Evening.
A	Fort and Colaba ..	6 to 6	6 to 6
B	Bhendi Bazar-Pydhownie-Abdul Rehman Street-Mandvi-Dongri	4 to 9	4 to 7
C	Kalbadevi-Dhobi Talao-Marine Lines-Thakurdwar-C. P. Tank Duncan Road.	4 to 9	4 to 7
D	Girgaum-Khetwadi-Tardeo	4 to 9	4 to 7
	Pedder Road ..	6 to 6	6 to 6
	Altamont Road ..	7-30 to 9-30	1 to 3 and 6-30 to 8-0
	Ridge Rd. (N end)	5 to 7 and 10 to 12	4 to 6
	Do. (S. end)	6 to 6	6 to 6
E	Mazagaon-Parel Rd.-Byculla-Jacob Circle	4 to 9	4 to 7
F	Parel Tank-Parel Village-Suparibaug-Futka Tank ..	4 to 9 low pressure remaining hours	4 to 7 low pressure remaining hours
G	Worli Ferguson Rd.-Mahim-Matunga-Dadar	4 to 9 low pressure remaining hours	4 to 7 low pressure remaining hours

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

H. J. T. SMITH,
M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 25th September 1918.

2084

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned vacant Plot of land at Deolali in the Nasik District, belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement. Offers must be sent before the 31st October to the undersigned. The Trustees will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

All that piece of vacant land in the Village of Vihit near Deolali, in Taluka Nasik, bearing Survey No. 21 and admeasuring 2 acres and 5½ gunthas and Survey No. 33 and admeasuring 9 acres and 17½ gunthas, total 11 acres and 23 gunthas, in respect whereof annual ground rent or tax of Rs. 25-8-0 and Rs. 1-2-9 as local fund is payable.

Bombay, 19th September, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, 1913.

1988

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANGESH ANANT NADKARNY, a widower, late of Gamdevi Bombay, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, a SARASWAT Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

UMANATH GANPAT NADKARNY, of Bombay Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu, residing at Gamdevi, a cousin brother of the above named deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

(Sd) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of September, 1918.

Mr. UMANATH GANPAT NADKARNY,
Petitioner-in-person.

2063

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs JOAO ANTONE QUINEY and AUGUSTIN JOAO QUINEY and LOUISA, widow of Pedro J. Quiney, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property, situate at Worlee. All persons having any interest or claim, of whatsoever kind or nature, in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchasers, at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those three pieces of land of Foras tenure, situate at Worlee in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,052 square yards 3,446 square yards and 532 square yards respectively and bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2774, 1B/2774, and 2A/2773 respectively and standing in the Collector's records in the names of Augustin Joao Quiney, Joao Antone Quiney and Louisa, widow of Pedro J. Quiney, respectively.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2061

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai REHMATBAI, widow of Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Bai AWABAI, wife of Muncherjibhoy Bomanji Cassinath, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned attorneys for the purchaser at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default the sale will be completed without reference to the interests or claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Nine hunred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/2947 and 1/2948 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2344 (1AA), (1AAA), Street No. 550 (AAA) (AAAA) and bounded as follows i.e., on or towards the North by the property of Bomanjee Adirjee Engineer, on or towards the South by the property of Antonio Manuel, on or towards the West by the Wadia Mills and on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2072

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIBHUVANDAS VURJIVANDAS has contracted to sell to my client ABDULLA JOOSAB CALCUTTAWALLA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, morigage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground being Plot No. 1, on the Napean Sea Road Estate, originally partly of the Pension and Tax tenure and partly of the quit and ground rent tenure but now redeemed, containing by admeasurement one thousand and forty-nine and a half square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Napean Sea Road, within the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector under Old Nos. 573 and 104, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey Nos. 3-1-4/7139 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326 and Street Nos. 74-76, Napean Sea Road and bounded on the East by Napean Sea Road on the West by Plot No. 2, belonging to Darashaw Bomonji Dubash, on the North by the proposed road and on the South by the property formerly of Haji Haroon, Sidick and now of Bai Serinbai, wife of A. Husein.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1918

GULAMALLI G. MERCHANT,
Purchaser's Vakil.

2078

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DARASHAW BEZONJI MEHTA and Bai RUTTONBAI DARASHAW MEHTA, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, Messrs. ALIHUSEIN KADERBHOY and ABDEALLY ABDULHUSEIN, both also of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 595 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 128, New No. A/1040, Old Survey No. 82 and New Survey No. 2/7067 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Bai Manecbai Jamsetji Cursetji Sumarina and partly by the property of Jummabai Kamu, on the West and the North by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manekji Bhimandiwalla and on the South by the aforesaid Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3396 (1) and 3396 (2) and Street Nos. 63-65 and 65-A and are in the occupation of the said vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2076

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs JAMNADAS GOPALDAS MEHTA has contracted to sell the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 725, Collector's New No. 5938, Old Survey No C/204, New Survey No. 8863, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2204, Street Nos. 248-250, all which premises are situate at the Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Bazar Gate Street aforesaid on or towards the West partly by the property of Jeram Hari and partly by that of Gungi Lakhmidas, on or towards the North by the property of Gungi Lakhmidas, on or towards the South by the property of Chhaganlal Pranjiwandas.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1918.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2079.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MERVANJI MANEKJI MISTRY and BEJANJI KHARSHEDJI BANA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Homji Street, within the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1536 and Street Nos. 71-73, 60-62 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 362-362, New No. 5368, Old Survey Nos. C/588, 967, 968 and New Survey No. 12/7 and containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Homji Street, on or towards the West by Parsi Bazar Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Merwanji Nawroji Mehta and partly by the property of Dadabhai Ehicaji Modi and on or towards the South partly by the property of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and partly by the property of Punumchand Panalal.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2083

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Pathe Presents

A DRAMA OF PARISIAN LIFE

"Through Truth"
"Through Truth"
"Through Truth"

Played by a cast of the Leading French Stage.

IN SIX ACTS.

In addition to the above the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

NEXT WEEK ! NEXT WEEK ! !

A Magnificent Spectacle of the Sea

"LORELEI"

OR

"THE STORM MAIDEN"

Containing the most beautiful scenes ever screened.

250 DIVING CHORUS

AND

SWIMMING BALLET 250.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

To-night at 6 30 & 10

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

The Double Full-2-hour Programme.

DR. RICHARD ROWE

in Magic Art and Spiritualism

MYSTIC MORA

Hypnotist and Mesmerist

In all the Gems from their repertoire

Also the thrilling 3-reel Drama

"IN PEACE AND IN WAR"

A powerful topical Drama dealing with a problem of the present War.

PRICES FOR THE DOUBLE PROGRAMME Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.

During Wheeler & Dolan's Season Cinema shows will continue at 6-30 p.m. except on the days when there are Matinees.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10

EXTRA CINEMA SHOW AT 8-30.

GALA NIGHT

AND

Change of Programme

THE GAIETY CO. Presents

VARIETIES

including

A most interesting Sensational Drama entitled

MASTER OF THE WORLD

Introducing the

GREAT SNAKE DANCE

and numerous Sensational events

— intercepted by —

FUNNY COMICS

MONDAY NEXT SEPTEMBER 30TH

THE GREAT WHITE

MAHATMA CO.

headed by

Dr. RICHARD ROWE

AND

MYSTIC MORA

In new feature act of

TELEPATHY, HYPNOTISM, ELECTRICITY, CLAIRVOYANCE

Humouros, Sensational, Exciting, Fascinating.

THE GREAT

LAUGHTER PRODUCING SHOW.

THE EXCELSIOR

FAREWELL PROGRAMME.

COMPLETE CHANGE FROM TO-DAY.

PROGRAMME No. 4 TO-NIGHT at 9-30

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

M. S COWAN'S

Clever Company of Entertainers

"THE CAMEOS"

Including the Inimitable Comedian

ATHOL TIER

The Man with the Laughing Legs.

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE of the

CAMEOS

Saturday 28th at 5-30 p.m.

FAREWELL MATINEE.

Book your Seats now for grand matinee.

PLANS AT ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
3 Episodes.

"SOCIAL PIRATES"

Each Episode a complete story.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

Commencing Sat. Matinee Sept. 28th 5 p.m.

and

Every night at 9 30 p. m. Except Sundays.

Matinee on Saturday at 5 p. m.

WHEELER AND DOLAN

will present the

All-American Vaudeville Co.

Direct from

NEW YORK CITY

including

RICHARD WHEELER & GERTRUDE DOLAN

America's representative Dancers. In 1918 Offering of Characteristic Dances and Gowns. And the latest in modern Ballroom Dances. Exhibiting Beautiful Frocks and Gowns.

EDWINA BARRY

America's Daintiest Comedienne

JACK AND SYLVERA

The American Husky Cowboy and beautiful Cowgirl.

Introducing life on the American Prarie.

ROSS SOBEL & MAURY STERNDALE

America's Syncopated Ragtime Fiends of the Piano and Violin.

A Regular American Vaudeville Show
9 COMPLETE ACTS 9
Full of American "ZIP" and "PEP".

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Prices:—Night Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Annas 8 Boxes from Rs. 35 and under.

MATINEE—Stall Rs. 3, D. Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re 1, Gallery Ans. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 25 and under.

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AMUSEMENTS.

The Best Show in Bombay!

DE VILLIERS

NEW VARIETY CO.

IN THEIR THEATRE, DHOBI TALAO

Merit! **Merit!**

GENUINE VARIETY—BRIGHT CLEVER WITTY.

Daily 6-30, 9-45

Sundays at 6 p.m. only.

Artists that are Artists—Comedians who are Comedians.

ALL BRITISH VAUDEVILLE ACTS.

BOB DU-FOR
Cleverest Comedian in India.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN No. 2
Some Juggling.

MADEMOISELLE DU BARRY
Operatic Soprano.

MAY KELVEY
Soubrette and High Kicker.

PHIL MAY
Light Comedian.

BABBY AND HER DOG BESSIE

LAURA DIAMOND
Clever Song and Dance Artiste.

CHICK MORRIS
Eccentric Comedian and Dancer.

MISS EVA RENEE
The XX Century Wonder.

DE VILLIERS
The Greatest living Magician.

THE ONLY VARIETY SHOW TOURING INDIA ON ITS OWN MERITS.

It is the very best.
Needs no fancy advertising to draw the public.
Everywhere achieving success.

SMOKING ALLOWED.

Prices Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

Children under 10, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

SECOND INSTALMENT OF

MR. PATANKER'S MASTER-SERIAL

The Exile of Rama

Parts 4 and 5.

THE LITTLE FAT RASCAL

A two-reel LKO Comedy providing continuous laughter for twenty minutes and

The Universal Screen Magazine.

Special Show To-day at 5-15.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

LAST WEEK OF

The Great Serial

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

Episode 14th & 15th.

Don't miss to see the sensational Finale.

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
Chapter 25.

PATHES GAZETTE
Latest
SOUTHERN COLORADO
Travel

BEAT IT
One of Luke's best

Look out for
Future Big Announcements

Time 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Sat and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m
POPULAR PRICES

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 23rd.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			..
" " Sales of East Indian			..
" " Imports			5,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value			23.67
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis			30.18
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.		31.48
	Jan.		31.05
	Mar.		30.85
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	Oct.		26.18
	Jan.		29.98

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price:
Sept	23.17
Oct.	22.72
Nov.	22.50
Dec.	22.38
Jan.	22.28

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m.; nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept 23rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	23.18
Oct.	22.69
Nov	22.56
Dec.	22 54
Jan	22 45

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 22rd

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price
Sept.	30.15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 22rd:

M.G. Bengal	Good	..	..	..	18.75
"	Fully Good	..	..	..	18.50
"	Fine	..	..	..	20.00
No. 1 Oomra	Good	..	..	..	21.25
"	Fully Good	..	..	..	22.00
"	Fine	..	..	..	22.50
Broach	Good	..	..	..	23.75
"	Fully Good	..	..	..	24.00
"	Fine	..	..	..	24.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept 21st:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports			Nil
" Exports to Great Britain			1,000
" " to Continent			7,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			9½
Demand Bills			4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars			101½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.

The September settlement passed off to-day the Room Rates fixed by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for Fine Broach bring Rs. 825, and by the Bombay Cotton Exchange Rs. 832. We give below the Room Rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for other descriptions also.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fully Good Broach April May was Rs. 836. The Marwari bazaar opened steadier at Rs. 840/42, and shortly after business was done at Rs. 843. At 4.15 p.m. the rate was Rs. 844. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 847, and at 6-15 p.m. quotations were as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATION 6-15 P.M.

Fully Good Broach April May Rs. 866.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./January Rs. 725.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 25th SEPT. 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	—	..	..	..	Ready
Sawginned Dharwar		..	870	850	"
M.G. Westerns ..		..	850	830	"
M.G. Coompta ..		..	880	870	"
M.G. Bagalkot ..		..	850	830	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..		855	835		"
M.G. Anjar ..		870	850		"
M.G. Mundra ..		880	860		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan ..		840	820		"
Laktar Ginned ..		..	..		"
M.G. Athni Mira) ..		..	870	850	"
Kala Ginned ..		815	..		"
M.G. Daranagadra ..		850	795		"
M.G. Broach ..	825	805	830		"

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

SETTLEMENT RATES.

Fully Good M.G. Broach ..	April-May ..	Rs.	825
Fine M.G. Oomras "Fair Staple"	Dec.-Jan. ..	"	800
Fully Good M.G. Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	"	710

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 24th Sept. 1918.

Jowar	1,214 baler.
Wheat	13,563 qrtr.
Linseed	16,768 "
Rape, &c.	353 "
Gingellyseed	107 "
Poppyseed	236 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Cashewseed	2,221 "
Rice	24,178 "
Myrabolams	1,171 "
Cocoanseed	517 "
Mowraseed	386 "
Gram	15,210 "
Jowar	421 "
Dalse	792 "
Barley	3,518 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 25th—6-0 p.m.

	Basis Terms:	Ball Delivery.
Ready:	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	72 0 0	10 2 0
" Cawnpore 70-80	71 0 0	10 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	71 0 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 6 0
" Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 14 0	11 4 0
" Thin	10 8 0	10 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	— —
" Gular 75-25	80 0 0	— —
" Gular 50-50	75 0 0	— —
" Black	70 0 0	— —

Poppyseed, White	12 0 0 — 12 0 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0 — —
Mowraseed	7 0 0 — —
Barley	46 0 0 — 7 0 0
Castorseed	92 0 0 — 15 4 0

Forward:

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 13 3
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	10 7 0
Linseed May	12 1 3
Linseed Sept.	11 3 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 25th, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
David & Co. No. 16	1—7—12
Shapurji No. 16	1—7—9
Simplex No. 10	1—4—4
Edward No. 10	1—4—4
Bibby Henry No. 6½	1—0—8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 25th, 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 10½
" Demand	1 5 1
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1 5 0½
Trs. Demand	1 5 0½
American Dollars	163½
Hongkong "	279
Shanghai "	251
Japan "	384
Singapore "	152½
	156

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 81-0-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 21/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Mad/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Mad/a Fr. 205.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 153½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 146½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 251
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 384.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 87.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 98.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926. 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Lond Dated 80.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was open for an hour and a half and was steady during the period.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange: Swadeshi 2380, Swan 722-8 x.d, Standard 2135, x.d. Simplex 835 x.d. Sholapur 9600, Shapurji 132-8, Pearls 635, New Greats 380, Morarji 4800, Madhowji 2295, Kohinoor 1520, Kastoorchand 1480, Finlay 522-8, x.d. Fazulbhoy 835, David 585 x.d. Currimbhoy 390, Crescent 272-8, Colaba 1520, Century 455, Cen. India 2555, Bombay United 1010, Bundi 25, Cen. Mining 35, Katni Defd. 1360 x.d. Tata Ord. 267-8, Tata, D. 1370, Tata New O. 105 p. Tata New D. 530 p. Alcocks 760, Bombay Tramway 422-8. Tata Hydro 1290.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange: Swadeshi 2322-8, Swan 730, Standard 2112-8, Simplex 845, Shapurji 137-8, Pearls 665, New Greats 380, Madhowji 2300, Kohinoor 1520, Kastoorchand 1450, Finlay 527-8, Fazalbhoy 840, David 585, Currimbhoy 382-8, Crescent 272-8, Century 450, Cen. India 2555, Bombay United 1022-8, Bundi 25, Cen. Mining 35, Katni Deferred 1370, Tata Ord. 272-8, Tata Deferred 1382-8, Alcocks 750, Bombay Tramway 422-8, Bombay Steam 377-8 and Tata Hydro 1300.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 21st Sept. 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 21st Sept. 1918. —		
G.I.P. Rly — — —	21,70,100	5,51,89,621
A.D.C. Rly — — —	75,200	19,59,765
B.K. Rly — — —	6,500	1,14,326
C.B. Rly — — —	6,500	1,92,953
Total —	22,59,700	5,87,56,961
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 21st Sept. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly — — —	16,62,327	4,91,36,495
A.D.C. Rly — — —	57,000	14,04,100
B.K. Rly — — —	2,732	88,057
C.B. Rly — — —	6,404	1,52,912
Total —	16,68,463	5,06,14,314
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly — —	+5,07,773	+71,56,032
A.D.C. Rly — —	+21,200	+5,21,565
B.K. Rly — —	+3,768	+25,269
C.B. Rly — —	+96	+9,241

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 21st Sept. 1918 —	11,800	3,66,492
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 21st Sept. 1917.	9,188	2,69,486
Increase or Decrease — —	+2,612	+97,006

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 21st Sept. 1918. —	1,900	62,112
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 21st Sept. 1917.	1,042	51,695
Increase or Decrease — —	+858	+10,417

Pachora Jamner Railway.
(Pachora Bhandurai Section.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 21st Sept. 1918 —	1,100	19,128
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 21st Sept. 1917.	—	—
Increase or Decrease — —	—	—

Note—Corrected with Audited figures up to 31st July 1918.

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INCOME-TAX METHODS IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent agitation against the Income-tax forms of returns is both reasonable in its different aspects, and it would not be out of time to examine what has only in recent years been done in America if we, in this country, could profit by its example.

In the United States of America a federal Income-tax was enacted only about five years ago after an interval of about fifty years. The people at that time had forgotten the ways in which an Income-tax would operate, though economists and politicians continued to discuss the subject from time to time. Two standard books on Income-tax were published in 1910 and 1911 in America, (1) Income taxation by Kennan and (2) Income-tax by Seligman. The first deals with methods and results in the various countries of both the hemispheres while the second is a study of the history, theory and practice of Income taxation in America and elsewhere. The latter book has run a second edition also. Both these books prepared a ground-work for the new federal Income-tax of the United States which yields a large revenue on account of its being a country of large incomes.

The individual states of the Federation have also commenced to levy their own Income-tax in its modern form. To take an example, the State of Massachusetts had a personal estate tax for nearly 250 years which was properly speaking no Income-tax and was but crudely administered. In 1916 the State made about 25,000 returns only to the federal Income-tax authorities, partly the tax being on larger incomes only. In that year a new Income-tax law was passed by that State and the following is from an interesting essay that appeared in the Quarterly Journal of Economics of the Harward University (May, 1918, Vol. XXXII, No. 3) on the Administration of the Massachusetts Income-tax in 1917 A.D.:—

"The Massachusetts Income-tax went into operation in the year 1917 and its results are now a matter of record. As explained in a previous number of this journal, the administration of the tax was placed in the hands of the Tax Commissioner who was authorised to appoint an Income-tax deputy and to divide the State into assessment districts. The deputy was appointed in the summer of 1916 and by the end of the year an efficient administration staff had been created, the State being divided into ten assessment districts. During the last months of the year a campaign of publicity was inaugurated with a view to acquainting the people of the commonwealth with the requirements of the new law. Literature was extensively circulated and a corps of speakers organised who responded to many calls from various cities and towns. Banks and other similar institutions aided greatly in the campaign by circulating literature and establishing information bureaus for the use of their customers. Finally the Income-tax department sent representatives to every city and town at stated times to meet taxpayers and assist them in complying with the requirements of the law.

"The result was a very general compliance with the requirement of returns of taxable income. No less than 183,000 returns were received which meant that the tax was enforced strictly upon the basis of sworn returns by taxpayers and not by official estimates. As was natural in the first year, many of the returns were defective and the Income-tax department was put to a great deal of labour that will probably not be required in the future. In general it was evident that the people were attempting to comply with the law and that cooperation between the taxing authorities and the taxpayers had been secured to a very large extent. Up to January, 1918, about 9,000 delinquents were rounded up by the department and it was then estimated that further search might disclose some 10,000 other cases. These figures seem large, but when compared with the total number of returns received, they indicate that the law was as fully complied with as could have been expected of any similar act in the first year of its operation. There were of course many errors resulting from no dishonest intent and caused in most cases by uncertainty as to the taxable status of stock-dividends, shares of voluntary associations and some other items. There were also about 4,000 cases where questions of domicile were raised, but in most of these it was determined that the persons concerned were inhabitants of the commonwealth. Up to January 1st, 1918, supplementary investigations made by the department brought in 300,000 dollars of taxes while the total was about 12 million dollars. . . . The cost of administering the new act was about 300,000 dollars of which 40,000 dollars had been expended for office equipment and publicity work incidental to the establishment of the new system."

Shall we have some publicity work on some such lines?—Yours, etc.,

MANEKLAL H. VAKIL.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

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"HOW I WAS PERSECUTED."

HON. MR. SASTRI AND C. I. D.

REVELATIONS IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Mr. Sastri, speaking in the Imperial Council on the Rowlatt Resolution, said—My Lord, I must acknowledge that it is difficult for me considering the first part of this Resolution, to accord my vote in favour of it. Apart from the difficulty of the case, which involves many considerations, which only lawyers of experience can unravel, there is the consideration that the Report deals with matters of serious import, and that it has the support of two of my own personal friends, Mr Justice Kumarswami Sastri and Mr. Provash Chundar Mitter, to whose character a testimony has been borne to-day which I heartily endorse. In the circumstances, I find it difficult to vote for the first part of my honourable friend's proposition. I take it that when measures are brought before this Council to carry out the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee it will be time enough for us to scan them closely, but for the present I will not follow the hon. member and ask for the shelving of this Report. With regard to the second part, I take the line which the Hon. Sir William Vincent took that it seems to bear no organic connection with the first part of the resolution. But I cannot hide from this Council my personal feeling that if it had been brought forward as a separate and independent proposition, and if your Lordship puts it to us later in the course of the proceedings as a separate and independent proposition, I may vote in its favour. I am one of those who believe in the great work of the Criminal Intelligence Department. I fully endorse every word of the eloquent testimony borne to it by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent and the Hon'ble Sir Verney Lovett. But, there is a side of their operations to which perhaps the proper attention of the authorities has not been called. It is the way in which a certain section of them, probably the intelligence department, dog the footsteps of and shadow those persons whom they suspect. There is a list, I am told, which I have never seen and probably am never destined to see. The entrance to which is like a valve opening only inwards. The authorities take your names down readily enough in that list, but I am told it is exceedingly difficult to get out of that list.

C. I. D. PERSECUTIONS.

Your Excellency, I am one of those who have been subjected for a considerable time to the persecution of this branch of the service, and if I speak to-day it is to unfold a plain, unvarnished tale of the sufferings that I have borne at the hands of this service. Their activities are manifold. Your Excellency would find it difficult to believe that two men were always following me for a certain period. For two or three years they sat outside my house when I was in and the moment I got out they got out also. When I engaged a jutka in the Madras Presidency,—we call the lowest class of conveyance by the name of jutkas,—they invariably found out by an inquiry where I was going and they engaged another jutka and came with me. The astonishing thing is that if they did not find a jutka fast enough they found some means of telling my driver not to go so fast. Once in the town of Coimbatore when I had important engagements to fulfil and was in the act of engaging a conveyance these persecutors of mine unwilling perhaps to forego their afternoon Siesta told everyone of them not to drive me. The result was that my engagements had to remain unfulfilled. My Lord, there are other ways in which one has been made to feel that one is a suspect in ones own country for doing nothing worse than loving it.

Once I remember being handed over by the Railway Police to the ordinary police. The humourous experience will perhaps interest this Council. We are handed over like cattle. A man came and pointed me out to the ordinary police to take charge. Unfortunately I then happened to be mixed up with a number of people who were more innocent so to say, than I was. The ordinary police mistook one of my friends for me with the result that his house and compound were for a whole week haunted by the two police who were after me. I thought I had a permanent release. But my friend told me afterwards that he had complained to the head of the police with the result that they came back to their proper victim afterwards. But there is another funny thing about these people.

HIS FRIEND HARASSED.

Not many days ago, in this very town of Simla where I stay, a friend of mine, a member of the bar, chanced to come to me as my guest. Within half an hour of his arrival came a person whom I mistook to be a beggar for he took out a note book and was turning over its pages. I thought he was a beggar and would ask me to read some testimonials. He stood at the gateway and had a suspicious leer which ought to have put me on my guard. But being for the last few years, free from espionage it did not strike me immediately how the land lay. In a minute the man came into my room, opened his notebook and presented it to my guest, asking him to sign his name and address. At a particular spot my guest naturally resented it and asked him "Who are you to ask me to sign." He said "Police" Sir, my friend refused. "What business have you to come and ask my friend to sign" I asked. "If you do not sign," he replied "I can get an order." "Very well", I told him, "Go and get the order." He went but has not yet returned which shows that there is really some intelligence in the Intelligence Department. My Lord, I wish to ask how many of my hon. friends on the official benches would have borne a thing of this kind. I am perfectly certain if it happens to either of the hon. members, who have spoken they would go to the Secretariat and indulge in language unbefitting the dignity of members of the Council. My Lord, what was my offence that I have to undergo these strange experiences. I had given up my professional job and joined the Society founded by Mr. Gokhale, whose bust subscribed for by many of our official friends and which your Excellency unveiled the other day. He himself was not free from the attentions of this body of people, but leave that alone. They are not always aware of the names of their victims. Once I remember Mr. Gokhale himself relating to a predecessor of this Council how they gave trouble to Sir H. Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey for the reason that his name had a 'das' in it that was suspected to have a Bengalee sound. I myself happened often to be confounded with a gentleman in my province who bears my name and with whom for various reasons I do not much like to be confounded. Your Excellency, I remember reading in the life of Mazzini that the Austrian C. I. D. followed him in his younger days in the same way, and the reason they gave was, we know, nothing against this young man, but he went about mornings and evenings in a contemplative sort of mood. Our Government does not want young men to develope a contemplative mood. I am afraid some members of the C. I. D. have taken it into their heads that they do not want any men to give up their professional jobs and take to doing public duties in a missionary spirit. If a man is inclined to do that and wishes for ease and peace I should advise him to go to Sir Charles Cleveland first and tell him. What precisely, Sir, are the ways of patriotism that you would tolerate. What are the activities which a man minded like me to devote himself to the service of the country would be allowed to pursue. If he asks these questions and then set about his business he will at last enjoy peace and ease. Now, that is an experience which is common to many men in this country. I have heard it said, your Excellency, that no man amongst us—not even the highest—is far from the attentions of these officers.

NO HIGHER AUTHORITY THAN C. I. D. ON THIS EARTH.

If you would ask redress from a higher authority as I know you would at once ask us to do, I know very well what the result would be; for many have told me from personal experience that if there is an authority higher than the C. I. D. it is not on this earth. I should be told that my petitions had been received and would receive attention. And if any convenient date after giving notice I put a question in this Council I have no doubt the hon. the Home Member will read a printed answer in his blandest manner 'the Government wish to make no further enquiries into this matter.' Now, that is, as I said, a state of things which I would request the Government of India if they can to look into. I think the head of the Central Intelligence Department ought to have some method of sparing those people who lead honourable and high aimed lives. Your Excellency, I make these remarks as I said with no intention to disparage the very useful work done by this Department, but a branch of its work requires very careful examination and considerable overhauling. It is because I strongly feel, as a former Chief Secretary to the Madras Government once told me, when I complained to him that even if a man is not to be seditious at first six months' attention from the C. I. D. might convert him into a seditionist. It is because I feel that their methods have caused great humiliation to many young men of fine sensibilities in Bengal and elsewhere, it is because I feel, your Excellency, that in this way disloyalty may be hardened and sedition may even be created where it does not exist, it is because I feel these things that I wish to draw the attention of the Government, the earnest attention of the Government, to look after the ways in certain directions of the Central Intelligence Department, and I propose, as I said in the beginning, the second part of the hon. member's resolution be put to the Council as an independent proposition to vote for it.

MR. JINNAH'S CRITICISM.

INTOLERABLE RECOMMENDATIONS OF ROWLATT COMMITTEE.

The following is the speech of the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the Imperial Council in connection with the resolution re. Rowlatt Committee Report. He said:—"The resolution, as it is worded, embarrasses the Council very much. Take it that the most important question to-day is the question of the Rowlatt Committee Report. Now the resolution seeks this, that the consideration of the report at the disposal of it be kept in abeyance. I really cannot understand, with the utmost possible respect for the mover, what his object is in asking this Council to vote that the report should be kept in abeyance. The second part of the resolution is that a committee should be appointed consisting of one official and the non-official members to enquire into the working of the Crminal Intelligence Department, including the Central Intelligence Department. My Lord, I fail to see what connection there is between our dealing with the report of the Rowlatt Committee and the working of the Criminal Intelligence Department or the Central Intelligence Department. Possibly, there may be some connection, so far as certain information or evidence might have been placed before the Rowlatt Committee by it. But the important question, as I understand it, is about the Rowlatt Committee Report. Now the Rowlatt Committee, as you will find from the terms of reference to that Committee, were appointed to investigate and report (1) on the nature and extent of criminal conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movements in India; (2) to examine and consider the difficulties that have arisen in dealing with such conspiracies and to advise as to such legislation as would enable Government to deal effectively with them. I take it, my Lord, that the sole purpose of appointing the Rowlatt Committee was not to discover that there were criminal conspiracies in the land. They are there and they have existed. But, I take it that the real object of appointing that Committee was to determine how to deal with this kind of offences when we return to normal times, for the extraordinary remedies and powers which are now placed in the hands of Government by what may be termed, "war legislation" will only last during the period of the war and no more and their main purpose was to suggest what measures legislative should be adopted with a view to deal with these conspiracies. The Government had the evidence before them, they had all the papers before them and they knew perfectly well that this kind of offences was being committed every day. The object was to find out what methods and measures could be adopted to deal with these offences.

Now, therefore, I do not attach much importance to that part of the Rowlatt Committee Report which does no more than put in a readable form the narratives of various conspiracies that have existed, the various crimes that have been committed. But, we are concerned more with the part which recommends the measures that we should adopt.

Now, my Lord, it was said by the Hon. the Home Member that these are not political matters but crimes. With the utmost respect, I beg to differ from him. These are political matters and very much so. You must remember that in India before 1905 there was no such thing as criminal conspiracies of a revolutionary character.

THE FIRST BOMB.

I believe that the first bomb that was thrown in India was after 1906, not before that. Therefore, my Lord, the question that we have to consider is this. What has happened to India? Why was there all of a sudden in 1906 this signal of a bomb-throw? And, why is it that since 1906 up to 1918 you have these vast developments of this anarchical movement? What is the cause of it? It is no use for those who represent the Punjab to come forward and make a defence of their policy. It is no use coming and saying that the dangers existed and they have dealt with these dangers in a most magnificent manner. But, I would urge upon this Council and the Government to find out what is the cause of it. Surely, it cannot be that all of a sudden these men became regular criminals. The cause is this, my Lord, that there is discontent, there is dissatisfaction, there is unrest. Might I say, my Lord, that it is partly, if not wholly, due to your policy? What has been your policy? You might consider it a little. The Hon. Sir Verney Lovett says that you recognise that unless the people of this country will cooperate with the Government, unless they will help, there will be no other method so effective. I hope I am correctly reproducing the effect of his speech, but as you ask us, the people of India to cooperate with you, we ask you to consult us and believe me—and I believe I am speaking on behalf of a very large body—that nobody is more anxious than we are to prevent these crimes. But, you cannot ask us to help you to prevent crimes when you lay down the policy without consultin us. If you want us to cooperate with you then associate us with you and give us a certain amount of control, responsibility, in the policies which you are laying down for the Government of this country.

SALUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

My Lord, that is an aspect which no speaker has put before the Council. The whole question has been dealt with on the footing as if some criminal tribes had sprung up in our midst and were a source of danger which it was the duty and business of everybody, without considering any further or anything more in connection with it, to lay down laws and the moment you enact laws on the Statute Book you think you have solved the problem. I say, my Lord, that no amount of laying down of laws on the Statute Book would solve this problem. You will have also to change your policy, and considerably, before you can remove the causes. Well, my Lord, with some of the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee I may agree, but there are others which, I am quite sure, no civilised Government will accept. No civilised Government will ever dream of putting these recommendations in the form of laws, and I refer particularly to the preventive measures which the Rowlatt Committee has recommended. I will only give some instances although I quite see that to-day that question is not before us. The Rowlatt Committee, while they made their recommendations, have particularly based them on and invited our attention to what they call, important documents attached to their report as an appendix. I feel that it would be very difficult for any one to deal with the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee, which are based on materials which are not published, which are not before us and to which the Rowlatt Committee attach the greatest importance and invite our attention most earnestly. Those papers, those documents, those materials are not before us because the Government decline to publish them. Therefore, I confess, my Lord, that it is not possible for me to criticise their recommendations without having access to the materials which are the foundation of their recommendations. But, my Lord, can you imagine measures of this kind being enacted which they put forward as preventive measures and I will only read this: "The first group of powers should be of the following nature:—

(i) To demand security with or without assurance from anybody; (ii) to restrict residence or require notification of change of residence; (iii) to require abstention from certain acts, such as engaging in journalism, distributing leaflets or attending meetings; (iv) to require that the person should periodically report to the police.

I have no doubt in that case, my hon. friend Mr. Sastri will not be followed or shadowed by any officer of the police, to which he so much objects, he will be relieved of the persecution that he described here for then he may have to go to report himself to the police.

INTOLERABLE.

The second group, is (i) to arrest, (ii) to search under warrant, (iii) to confine in penal custody.

Now, my Lord, I say that on the face of it, these are measures which not only will not put an end to the crimes and a civilised country, I make bold to say in this Council, cannot tolerate, much less sanction, measures of this character, which are called preventive measures; but at the same time I wish to make my position clear. Whether the Government ultimately realises the point of view which I have put forward to-day or not, one thing is certain, that these crimes must be dealt with, whatever our differences may be as to the policy which the Government pursues in this country. I myself think that it will be much better to adopt judicial procedure instead of having the laws which exist at the present moment and instead of continuing them which give full powers to the executive. In other words, to make this clear, instead of giving the power to the executive, I would rather that the power was given to the judiciary and I would rather even that these offences should be tried in a summary way by judicial tribunals, because, in my opinion it is a lesser evil than the executive. I would rather that a proper Bench was constituted and that these offences were tried by a Special Bench.

But, my Lord, this is not the time for me to go into these matters. When the Government decide to bring any Bill or proposal, I have no doubt this Council will have to deal with these measures and then will be the time for us to think of it and give our verdict. Therefore, I regret, I cannot support the resolution because it says that this report should be kept in abeyance. I cannot see what useful purpose can be served by keeping this report in abeyance. If the Government choose to take action on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee let them do so, let them put before us a definite measure and we shall deal with it.

ROWLATT REPORT AND REFORMS.

I will say one word more and I have done. I cannot agree with my hon. friend Mr. Bannerji. I really, my Lord, cannot see what the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee have got to do with the reforms. If anybody chooses to use the report against us you cannot prevent it.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea: May I rise to a point of order to correct a mistake my friend has committed? I did not say in my speech that the Reform proposals have anything to do with the Rowlatt Committee, but what I did submit was that Lord Sydenham and others are trying to make capital out of this report as against the Reform proposals.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Then, my Lord, I hope that they will miserably fail in their attempt. I trust, therefore, that my friend Mr. Khaparde will not press his resolution in the form in which he has put it.

A SAMPLE OF MANNERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish sincerely that the following fact to which I was an eye-witness will be published in your widely-read and popular paper.

This morning I came across a sample of manners. An educated Hindu gentleman was demanding the name of an English gentleman (?) who was seated at ease in the boat house at Chowpati foreshore. It seems that the Hindu gentleman had left his clothes near the boat-house when he went out for a bath. On his return the Englishman ordered the Hindu gentleman to remove his clothes, and while the latter was doing it, caned him twice, and refused to give his name when the sufferer demanded it.

After some time, the Englishman with his friend came out for boating. The Hindu gentleman demanded his name again—this time in my presence. The only reply that this English gentleman could give was, "Go 'to hell", while his friend uttered words which I do not wish to pen here.

I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

AN ON-LOOKER.

At a meeting held on Monday evening in the Mahajana Sabha Hall, Madras, presided over by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, resolutions expressing sincere sympathy with Dr. Vardarajulu Naidu in his present troubles and appealing for funds to defend him in his trial were passed.

THE NEW DISEASE IN BOMBAY.

"MATTER BEING INVESTIGATED INTO."

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. N. S. Banshat inviting attention to the pressing problem of milk supply especially for infants and stating that this question is urgent as the City's supply of pure milk is very scanty and dear, that the Government Military Dairy is supplying pure articles to Hospitals and to the Military and the Volunteers, and that a Municipal Dairy on the same lines would prove most usefud for infants' welfare. He stated further that the mortality return of infants, which appeared to be stationary during the last five years, should go down as better sanitation, medical relief and maternity hospitals were available in the City and that in a resolution passed recently on sanitation by the Government of the United Provinces it was observed that the question of the provision of a cheaper supply of reasonably pure milk was far more important than the question of the supply of properly trained midwives. He submitted that other public bodies had also recognised the necessity of solving this problem of milk supply and requested that the Standing Committee would give early consideration to this all important problem and favourably recommend it to the Corporation.

The Committee resolved to write to Mr. Banshat that they were quite prepared to consider any practical proposals for the supply of milk either through private or municipal agencies and that they would be glad to have any practical suggestions in the matter.

The Committee also considered a letter from Mr. J. S. P. D'Costa stating that a number of deaths were occurring every day in the City from pneumonia as a result of the so-called Influenza and that nobody seemed to know the real cause of the disease and its treatment. He requested that the Health Officer might be moved to investigate the disease at the Parel Research Laboratory under Col. Liston, so that the real cause of the disease and its treatment might be found out.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation and with the remark that the matter was being investigated into.

FOOD SITUATION IN MADRAS.

REGULATION OF CONTROL URGED.

(Associated Press.)

Madras, Sept. 24.

Sir Alexander Cardew and Dewan Bahadur Rajagopalachariar received three deputations yesterday. The first was a deputation from the Madras Corporation headed by Mr. J. O. Malany, who in introducing members of the deputation referred to the present situation and said that the problem of food disturbances had spread over the whole presidency and Government had to consider the question from the standpoint of the presidency as a whole. He urged the formation of strong advisory boards of merchants and producers in the city and in the districts to assist the authorities in regulating future control. As regards piece-goods he said, "We are aware it is an all-India question and that the Government of India have taken the matter in hand already by means of their Control of Cotton Cloth Bill. But in our opinion this measure has to be supplemented by further control of imported cloth, Manchester and Japan as well as of yarn and raw cotton. It will be iniquitous to control indigenous manufacture without controlling imports on the one hand and raw materials on the other. Why should there not be export duty on raw cotton?"

Sir Alexander Cardew while doubting the efficacy of fixing prices admitted action would have to be taken to increase the stock of food-grains, etc., in Madras. He stated two steamers had been chartered by the Government for bringing rice to Madras from Rangoon. As regards export of food-grains he explained that it was under consideration to stop all exports to Ceylon. Export of grain to other presidencies could not be stopped by the Madras Government since such action was not favourably viewed by the Government of India. Other deputations received were from citizens of Madras and from the South Indian Chamber of Commerce.

AN IMMEDIATE STEP.

It is understood that one of the immediate steps to be taken by Government with a view to improve the food situation will be to strengthen the office of the Director of Civil Supplies by the addition of an I.C.S. officer and another officer of the grade of Deputy Collector.

SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE.

NEWBLY BORN CHILD FOUND DEAD IN A QUARRY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday touching the death of a newly-born male child, the dead body of which was found floating in a quarry hole at Dharavi on Monday. Inspector De Burgh led the evidence. Chandribai, a Hindu woman, who resided at Dadar and who was alleged to have given birth to the child, was present at the inquest. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, said the child had been born alive and breathed. The body was much decomposed. There was no evidence of drowning and he was unable to say what was the cause of death, owing to the decomposition. The partially distended condition of the lungs was a frequent cause of death in newly-born children. Dr. F. C. Kharadi, House Surgeon, Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit hospitals, said he had examined Chandribai on Monday evening and found signs of recent delivery. Dhondibai, wife of Chandribai's brother, said she and others brought Chandribai about two months ago to witness' place where she had lived since then. Chandribai appeared to be in the family way. A few days ago Rakhma, a woman, told witness that Chandribai had left her husband a year ago. On Saturday last witness on her return home found Chandribai absent. She had seen Chandribai near the quarry hole on Saturday evening.

After some further evidence was recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the body of the deceased was found floating decomposed in a quarry hole; that there was evidence that the child was born alive but that the lungs were only partially distended; that this was probably the cause of death; and that there was evidence that Chandribai had recently delivered.

ONE YEAR FOR SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Excise Inspector Cama charged Ah Sen Ah Kin alias Ah Foong, a Chinaman, with selling cocaine without a license. It appeared that in consequence of information received, Khan Saheb Kuverji Damsha had the movements of the accused watched. On Tuesday a bogus customer was sent to the accused in a house near the Crawford Market with Rs. 2,000 in currency notes which had been duly marked previously. The accused sold the customer ten oz. of cocaine for Rs. 650. The accused was seized, when the notes were found on him. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DARING ROBBERY BY EX-KHALASI.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Chapman charged Bapoo Kassam, an ex-Khalasi, from Daman, with the theft of Rs. 4-12 from the person of Tulsibai, a plantain seller. The complainant alleged that on the 18th September, the accused came up to her near the Victoria Terminus, saying he wanted to buy four plantains. After examining them he returned them, saying they were no good. He then stood by, and after a while he asked her to return the rupee which he falsely said he had given her at the time he wanted to buy the plantains. She denied having received the rupee from him, when he twisted her hand and snatched away [illegible] containing Rs. 4-12, gave her a blow [illegible] on the chest, and ran away, throwing down the purse after removing the contents. A Mahomedan boy, who had witnessed the occurrence, chased and seized the accused. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A MOTOR FATALITY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday touching the death of Dhondu Govind, a Hindu boy, aged about twelve years, residing with his parents in Bhisti Moholla. The evidence was that about 11-30 a.m. on Monday a line of bullock carts was proceeding along Sandhurst Road, when a motor car, going in the same direction as the carts, came up. The deceased was crossing the road in front of one of the carts when the cart driver shouted. The deceased fell and was run over by the motor car. The car was pulled up at once. The driver of the motor car was blowing the horn from time to time and was going slowly. The deceased came out from between two bullock carts and was struck by the mudguard of the car and one of the wheels passed over him. He died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

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[illegible] Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-5.
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Charges, annas four extra.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

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"Without fear of contradiction it might be said of them that they have come, they have been seen, they have created a very favourable impression...."

"The show was lively, very American, and the performance all the way through was very clean, clever, novel, enjoyable, brimfull of vim and activity, and should not be missed."—"THE EMPIRE," Calcutta, 4th July 1918.

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"In the world of the Yanks, it is SOME SHOW."—"ENGLISHMAN," 5th July 1918

RACING AT POONA.

ANTHRACITE WINS THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The attendance at the Poona races yesterday was poor, a circumstances due probably to the prevalence of the epidemic and being a mid-week meeting many could not get away. The sport, however, was most interesting and many close finishes were witnessed. Heavy rains spoilt the proceedings and interfered with the chances of the heavy weights from the fourth race onward. The big event of the day was won by Anthracite, though his stable companion, Sampier was heavily supported by his connections. Purtoosing had a very successful day as he won no less than three races in succession. The other successful jockeys were Bowley Ruiz, Northmore and Lynch, Ruiz winning one and dead heating in another. Capital sport was witnessed though the public did not fare so well as on other occasions.

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The 2nd Division of the Singarh Plate [illegible] the first race of the day. It proved a large field with only Shatra declining Madras and Harrington were more fancied than the rest and Financier also was well backed. The race was an exciting one as Madras only won by a head from Harrington who was a neck in front of Chester. The timing for this class was very good for the Poona course.

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In the Ripon Plate which followed, only Adelalde declined, so that a field of ten faced the starter. Hunyadi was selected as the best of the lot. He again came second. Decorum, who won, made every post a winning one. Nobody gave a thought to this most peculiar animal, who never wins when he is backed. This animal has run four times in a most disappointing manner before winning to-day most convincingly. In the Koregaon Plate, in which he carried 7-10, he was first favourite, he di dnot even secure a place; In the Elphinstone Plate (7-7) he was again first favourite in a small field. He came a bad fourth 6½ lengths behind the winner In the Parvati Plate (7-9) he was yet a greater favourite he came nowhere. His latest run was in the New Castle Plate, where again he was pretty well fancied. He finished in the ruck. Yesterday he returned a dividend of 13 to 1. One hopes that his connections at least backed him. The favourits in this race were Hunyadi and Johnnie H.

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When it was found that Cicatrix (carrying 7-4) in the September Plate last Saturday led by half a furlong and then petered away it was at once evident that she would win a five-furlong race. She found her chance in the Chester Plate (5 furlongs) yesterday, in which she was given the same weight. She never left the issue in doubt the moment the tapes were released. It is a pity that Waynflete and Black Kite were scratched, otherwise Black Kite might have hotly contested the issue. This was the second race of the day won by Purtoosing for his stable.

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Osprey and White Silk having scratched in the Bedouin Plate, the public were deprived of two favourites that were generally spoken of before the race. In their absence Aco of Royals, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Tammooz and Red Cross received the attention of the public, few suspected that Purtoosingh would again land one more of the light weights of his stable a winner in close succession. Red Cross failed ignominously to make any show in this comparatively poor field. Perhaps he reserves his energy for Bombay.

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The most interesting event of the day was the Aga Shamsudin Plate, a race of 7 furlongs, a high weight handicap for horses. Pastime and Sampier who carried 8-12 and 8-10 respectively were considered very good for this distance and many gave them as good a chance as Charcoal who was alloted 9 st. Tagamoor and Anthracite found supporters and Francis Armand was neglected. Cyanite and Glass Rock declined. It proved to be a grand race, which provided considerable excitement. Anthracite and his stable companion Louviers D'Or raced neck to neck in the stright, the former securing the verdict by a head, while the favourite, Charcoal, was a short head behind Louviers D'Or Those who did not witness this race may easily imagine what excitement prevailed when such smart performers were in it.

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Red Quill was well fancied in the Steward's Plate and he won comfortably from Gladiator. The result of this race was therefore the most popular one of the day, as the public so far has not had the best of it, except in the case of Cicatrix. Sophie was the tip in Bombay until the last moment when i was found that she had been scraeched. In her absence Bright Bird was believed to be the better of the two and received consequently considerable support Gladiator and he proved no match for Red Quill, especially when under the expert guidance of Ruiz.

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The 1st Division of the Singarh Plate brought the proceedings to a close when Alladin and Subeh Pasha dead-heated, with Boycnet placing third 1½ lengths behind. As the result of this race was not altogether unpopular the public, who had fared pretty badly during the earlier part of the day, were in a smiling mood. Many who backed Mount Pleasant and Natal were not in that number and many unpleasant things were heard against Natal, who seems to be under a spell at present.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Division II. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third, Rs. 300.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's MADRAS 8-2 Bowley 1
Mr. Menesche Shahin HARRINGTON 7-9 Mujeed 2
Mr. S. N. Mohamed's CHESTER 7-9 Japhet 3
Mr. Pasu Malsee REPEATER 8-5 Collis ... 4
Did not run Shatra.

The Race.—A good start gave Madras a lead from Repeater, and Harrington, there was no alteration in this order until the turn, where Madras drew out, hotly pursued by Harrington on the outside and Chester on the rails. A very strong finish ensued Madras just surviving Harrington's challenge by a head, neck, short head. The racing for places was equally interesting as will be seen by the result.

Time.—1 min. 10 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 57-8, places Rs. 20, Rs. 25, and Rs. 41.

Trainer Goolam Alli.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second, Rs. 800, third, Rs. 400.

Mr. M. Goculdas's DECORUM 7-5 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. A. Hope's HUNYADI 8-8 Ruiz 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ROYAL BAND 9-13 Bowley 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s JOHNNIE H. 9-8 F. Templeman 4
Did not run Adelaide II.

The Race.—From a good start in which Discarded was badly left, Hookoo led for 2 furlongs followed by Hunyadi, the former retired at this juncture. At the mile-post Hunyadi took charge followed by Royal Band. No change was observed in the order until they had reached the turn, Hunyadi looked prominent in the straight followed by Royal Band, Decorum suddenly came into view before the 2nd stand and won as he liked by 22 lengths, ¾ length, ¾ length.

Time.—2 min. 10 2/5. secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 143, places Rs. 32, Rs. 16, and Rs. 37-8.

Trainer A. Hoyt.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second, Rs. 1,200 third, Rs. 750.

Mr. M. Goculdas's CICATRIX 7-4 Purtoosingh 1
Messrs. Frank and Pine's BELLICOSE 8-5 Ruiz 2
Mr. Downe's TOLLENDAL 7-8 Japheth ... 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DYNA 7-10 Lynch ... 4
Did not run Waynflete, Black Kite.

The Race.—Bellicose cut the pace with Cicatrix and Tollendal as his nearest attendants. At the turn Cicatrix challenged the leader and sailed away to win easily by 1½ lengths, ¾ length. 1 length. Tollendal and Dyna fought hard for third place.

Time.—1 min. 1 sec.

Tote paid Win Rs. 32, places Rs. 19 Rs. 14 and Rs. 26.

Trainer J. Robinson.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second, Rs. 1,250, third, Rs. 750.

Mr. M. Goculdas's ROYAL COURT 7-8 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK 8-1 Trahan 2
Mr. N. R. Bolia MOOLTAN 7-5 Walker 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ACE OF ROYALS 8-6 Bowley 4
Did not run White Silk, Osprey.

The Race.—Royal Court and Zuheir were the pacemakers Ace of Royals followed closely behind, in the straight Royal Court maintaining his position came out followed by Nizam-ul-Mulk, Mooltan moving into 3rd place Royal Court won easily by 1½ lengths ½ length, 1 length. Ace of Royals was fourth a length behind.

Time.—1 min. 39 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 158-8, places Rs. 48, Rs. 29, and Rs. 40.

Trainer A. Hoyt.

THE AGA SHAMSUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second, Rs. 3,500, third, Rs. 1,500.

Mr. J. Stewart's ANTHRACITE 8-2 Lynch 1
Capt. P. Bennett LOUVIERS D'OR 8-8 Hardy 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s CHARCOAL 9-0 F. Templeman 3
Mr. M. Goculdas's TAGAMOR 8-10 W. Huxly 4
Did not run Glass Rock, Cyanite.

The Race.—Forward III established a long lead at the start followed by Anthracite and Pastime, at the bend Pastime died away and Tagamor and Louvier's d'Or closed on the leader near the 2nd stand. Anthracite came out of the bunch followed by Charcoal, Louvier's d'Or lying on the outside. An exciting race ensued Anthracite squeezing past the post a head, short head, short head.

Time.—1 min. 29 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 102-8 places Rs. 25-8 Rs. 30 and Rs. 21-8.

Trainer A. Templeman.

THE STEWARDS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000 second, Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750.

Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's RED QUILL 8-11 Ruiz 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's GLADIATOR 8-4 W. Huxley 2
Mr. N. Begmahomed's BRIGHT BIRD 8-2 Trenoweth 3
H. H. Maharaja of Gowalior PHILANTROPIST 7-11 Bullock 4
Did not run Sophie.

The Race.—Irish Recruit was first to break away followed by Gladiator at the 10 furlongs Rueful and Mayboy joined leader. They kept this order until the turn, here Gladiator was on the rails and Red Quill shot out from the blues to win by ½ a length, 1 length ¼ length.

Time.—2 mins. 38 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 50-8, places Rs. 25, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 32-8.

Trainer T. Ferguson.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Division I. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Fahad bin Saif ALADDIN 8-5 Ruiz ... 1*
Mr. A. F. Brigstock's SUBEH PASHA 7-6 Northmore 1*
Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir BAYONET 8-13 Purtoosingh 3
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's RESIDENT 8-11 Japhet 4
Did not run Garland.

The Race.—Subeh Pasha was first out with Chrysanthemum and Aladdin at his heels. Chrysanthemum died away at the turn and Bayonet come into view near the 2nd stand Aladdin made a stirring finish and dead heated on the post with Subeh Pasha 1½ lengths.

Time.—1 min. 9 secs.

Tote paid Win Rs. 40-8, and Rs. 43, places Rs. 32, Rs. 25, and Rs. 35-8.

Trainer Fahad bin Saif and C. Bleach.

SCEOND ENCLOSURE TOTE PRICES.

First Race.—Win Rs. 36½; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20.

2nd Race.—Win Rs. 46; Places Rs. 12½, Rs. 7½, and Rs. 16½.

3rd Race.—Win Rs. 19½; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 17½ and Rs. 13½.

4th Race.—Win Rs. 112; Places Rs. 24, Rs. 14½ and Rs. 28.

5th Race.—Win Rs. 37; Places Rs. 11½ Rs. 14, and Rs. 11½.

6th Race.—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 17½, and Rs. 17½.

7th Race.—Win Rs. 23; and Rs. 17 Places; Rs. 14½ Rs. 12, and Rs. 15.

Established 1880. Over 38 Years

Wonderful Discovery

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Vericocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial, lb. bottle Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says: Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind), says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele and Hernia specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C),

85 Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

CONTROL OF COTTON CLOTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—His Excellency, the Viceroy, in his budget speech last March revewing the situation created owing to War conditions in general, amongst other matters clearly stated that for the protection of the poor masses and the middle classes, who were unable to bear the burden of enormous rise in the price of Clothing, "*Government, if found necessary will not shrink from taking the matter in their hands and fix the prices.*" Immediately after this declaration, Sir George Barnes, the Minister of Commerce, announced the appointment of a Committee in investigate and report whether "it was possible to fix the scale of Mills' Charges for Cotton Piece Goods and whether for this purpose it would be necessary or practicable to control in any way the price of or operations in the raw Cotton." This Committee, as is well known, did sit in Bombay, and as stated by Sir George Barnes, having submitted its report, the Government of India have now introduced in the present Council, a Bill for the control of particular kind of clothing. The object of this communication is to show as to who is responsible directly or indirectly for bringing about the present critical situation and whether the same could have been prevented from becoming so very acute if not already dangerous.

It is a well-known fact that the trade of India to a very large extent, particularly at important commercial centres such as Bombay, Calcutta, etc., is being controlled by a community known as Marwaris. It is an admitted fact, that soon after the outbreak of the war, this class of people created panic and consternation in every important market and ran away with as much cash as they possibly could collect, to their respective villages. As the war progressed, its effect on various trades became more manifest and these shrewd people realizing the exact situation, returned from their villages and with the strength of their large purses began to bull every kind of commodities. Cotton being one of the principal produce of the country, and particularly as the article in question is subject to heavy and violent fluctuation, a very large number of people entered this market and trading was commenced on unprecedental collossal scale. Before the war, trading in future deliveries of cotton was only being conducted in Bombay. With a view to enlarge the scope of these operations, the Marwaris opened up markets at Calcutta, Indore, Ujjain, Umarawati, Bikaner, etc., where pure gambling in Broach Good was carried on, and Bombay Market which before the war was being controlled by New York and Liverpool began to be entirely dependent upon these gambling markets. In normal seasons the crop of Broach Good is about 25,000 bales, while the crop of the whole Broach District is on an average of 200,000 bales. On the other hand, there have been instances, that in recent season in the Bombay Market only, there have been dealings, in one single day, of about 150,000 bales, but if dealings in other markets such as Calcutta Indore etc., are taken together and computed, it would not be surprising to find, that the total dealings in Broach Good Cotton in a day have been for more than a million bales. Since 1915 January, every month deliveries of styles like Bengals, Akola, etc., and principal March-April delivery of Broach Good have been systematically bulled and cornered by different groups and combines. Japan which is the principal market for Indian Cotton along with world's controlling markets of Cotton namely New York and Liverpool were absolutely ignored and prices in Bombay have been ruling according to the moods of these controlling magnates, which fact could be clearly borne out by the following figures:—

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Date.	Cents.	Bombay Broach Good. Rs.
7th May, 1917	10.40	356
13th June, 1917	25.00	503
14th July, 1917	25.80	580
31st July, 1917	24.60	470
2nd August, 1917	25.04	501
15th August, 1917	25.15	483
6th Sept., 1917	20.65	406
23rd Sept., 1917	24.56	474
27th Sept., 1917	24.40	428
20th October, 1917	26.70	415
15th November, 1917	27.40	476
30th November, 1917	29.20	534
7th December, 1917	28.22	513
19th December, 1917	29.00	568
9th January, 1918	31.91	605
2nd February, 1918	30.18	625
8th February, 1918	30.80	648
24th February, 1918	30.20	645
1st March, 1918	30.70	697
14th March, 1918	31.20	715

I have purposely omitted here to go beyond the 14th March last because it is well known, that on that memorable day the climax was reached and a crisis occasioned in the Bombay Market, with the result that the market was closed and trading suspended, with a view to appeal to the Government to intervene and prevent a catastrophe ruining the entire trade. It is not necessary to recapitulate and repeat as to how several meetings were held of all the interests connected with the cotton trade, what trinspired at these meetings, what representations were made to the Government and finally what was the result of all these endeavours. Unfortunately the crisis happened at a time when there were large interests on Bull and Bear sides concerned in the 25th April Settlement and consequently the Government could not see their way clear to intervene. The Hon. Mr. Cadell, the Controller of Prices, tried his best to check the daily increase in the prices; but he was baffled and bullied by the two institutions which claim to control the cotton trade in the City. After the April Settlement, trading was commenced in for Broach M. G. Fine ofr 25th May and prices of this *Vaida* were once raised up to Rs. 800 and ultimately settlement took place at Rs. 675. Trading in July 25th for Broach Fine had already commenced about the 15th of May and after a good many big fluctuations July settlement took place at Rs. 750. Trading in Broach Fine for 25th September had already commenced about 15th of July. On the 27th July the rate for Broach Fine for September in the morning was about Rs. 770, and in the night it closed at Rs. 820 and the next day prices were forced up to Rs. 890. This means that practically within 48 hours without any tangible cause prices were forced up by a group of speculators by about Rs. 120 per candy. Since then heavy fluctuations have taken place and the highest point reached has been Rs. 985.

Recent collossal trading in the Bombay market is due to heavy speculation carried on in Calcutta. Japan which is the principal consumer is about Rs. 200 below the rates prevailing in Bombay. That this unprecedented and phenomenal rise in cotton prices has been systematically engineered by groups of profiteerers and is not due to any legitimate cause can be clearly seen from the following statistics:—

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Date.	Cents.
27th March, 1918	32.06
17th April, 1918	31.18
23rd April, 1918	28.50
27th April, 1918	27.00
28th May, 1918	22.85
25th July, 1918	25.20
26th July, 1918	25.82
29th July, 1918	24.40
9th August, 1918	27.50
23rd August, 1918	31.40
14th September, 1918	35.25

BOMBAY BROACH FINE.

Date	Rs.
27th March, 1918	795 for May 25
17th April, 1918	690 for May 25
23rd April, 1918	7.0 for May 25
27th April, 1918	670 for May 25
28th May, 1915	6 0 for July 25
27th July, 1919	755 for July Settlement
26th July, 1918	770 for Sept. 25
29th July, 1918	888 for Sept. 25
9th Aug., 1918	870 for Sept. 25
23rd Aug., 1918	880 for Sept. 25
11th Sept., 1918	904 for Sept., 25

On the 9th instant the rate was Rs. 945 and the fall in the prices here in spite of considerable rise in New York is due to the uneasiness occasioned in the minds of the bulls owing to the introduction of the Bill in the Imperial Council for the control of Cotton Cloth. The highest point during the season in the New York Market was reached about 10th April, and the future prices there had reached about 35.50 cents. At that time trading in Broach Good was going on in Bombay and in spite of both the Association and the Exchange quoting Broach Good at about Rs. 715 the market went down considerably and between 13th and 18th business in more than 200,000 bales was actually transacted between Rs. 660 and Rs. 680. Broach Fine for May which was on 10th April at Rs. 775 went down to Rs. 680 on 16th April. Lowest prices in New York were reached at the end of May to the level of 22 cents when July Broach in Bombay was about Rs. 650. On 30th July New York was about 24.50 cents and in Bombay September Broach was about Rs. 880. On the 9th August, New York was about 27-50 while Broach September was Rs. 980. It will be observed that practically within a few days price of Broach September was forced up by about Rs. 200. In April last when Broach was about Rs. 750, which was considered to be a very high price, New York was about 34 cents. In April last, at the level of Rs. 700 for Broach Yarn No. 10 was about Re. 1 per lb. and ordinary cloth at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. A few days before yarn was about Rs. 1-11-0 and cloth Rs. 3-8-0 per lb. After the publication of Cloth Control Bill cotton had once gone down to Rs. 775, Yarn to Rs. 1-6-0 and cloth to Rs. 1-12-0. Since the last few days owing to rumours spread by the bulls that the Bill being impracticable to work is not likely to become law, prices have again been put up and within the last 48 hours, there has been a rise of about Rs. 100 in cotton and an equivalent rise in Yarn and Cloth. From the Press Note published in to-day's issue by the Government it is plain that there is ample cloth in the country. The whole mischief, as is well known is due to systematic manipulation by greedy and unscrupulous groups of speculators, principally in Calcutta and Bombay. The cry raised by some of the cloth dealers against the Bill is quite natural, but it will be absolutely foolish to pay any attention to what such interested persons and mischiefmongers choose to say. During the last two weeks, the feeling of the people throughout the country, has been fully manifested and if shocking incidents, like those happening in Bengal and Madras Presidencies, are to be checked for good it is the paramount duty of the Government to lose no time, and put down with a stern hand the wild racing of speculation rampant in the country at the expense of the poor masses. It is really regrettable and deplorable that the action proposed to be taken by the Government is rather too late. If Government had been wiser such an action ought to have been taken long before. Prevention is always better than cure, and it is admitted fact, that our Government is always late in fully appreciating the importance of such measures. The proper time for the Government intervene was in February last, when the matter was first taken up by the Hon. Mr. Cadell. At that time the price of cotton was about Rs. 600. If the Government of India had followed the advice of Mr. Cadell a proper check would have been administered and prices would not have been forced up to Rs. 1,000 by speculators, and would have remained within a reasonable limit. Unfortunately the situation at the time was misconstrued, as very influential parties were concerned on the bull side, and the Government as a matter of fact, indirectly gave encouragement to speculation. It will be admitted that it is rather easy to raise up the level of prices in any commodity, but once it has been raised up, it is difficult to bring down the same. The distress prevalent in the country due to prohibitive price of cloth is so acute and at the same time so very transparent that it is really high time for the Government to lose no further time in useless discussions and conferences, but to take prompt action for the relief of the masses otherwise consequences are bound to be disastrous.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

DR. B. PAIS

Who died at his residence, of heart-failure, on Tuesday. He was a very popular doctor and took a leading part in all public functions for the welfare of the Goan Community.

THE CLERKS' UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I write to you appealing to your kind and sympathetic nature although I must admit of the superfluity in mentioning it—it being too widely known in all circles in our presidency and without,—kindly to publish this letter in your columns. As you know there has recently come into being a Clerks' Union which requires a little more public advertisement in the columns of our daily newspapers as to its progress or otherwise.

That of course is left to the discretion of the Committee or some such body of men constituted by the Union who manage its affairs.

It should be the earnest endeavour of this body to get enrolled as many members as they can, for the general appellation *Clerk* embraces 101 other designations within its meaning. One way would be to circularise the several offices, Government, Mercantile, Railway, etc., appealing to employees to become members, to think not solely of their own welfare, but to think of those who are to fill vacancies after them so that the lot of future clerks might be greatly bettered, and thus build up a numerically strong force capable of enforcing its reasonable demands. A mere Union in name will accomplish nothing beyond fleecing members of their monthly fees and thus subetract rather than add to their prosperity. This done, a list of several clerical appointments should be prepared, and a fixed minimum denoted against each for local service only, e.g., Accounts Clerk 50, Correspondence Clerk 60, Tally Clerk 40, Stores Clerk or Storekeeper 75, Typewriter 40, Shorthand-writer 60, Proof Examiner or Reader 90, Copyholder 20 and so forth, with yearly increment for each year up to, say, 5 years to each. Of course, there will be some modifications in fixing the minimum according to the responsibilities of the employee, but the above may be taken as a reasonable average to begin with for an intelligent person. Then there are what we may call the big folk in the profession, Head Clerks, Head Accountants, Head Readers, etc., etc., for whom a scale will be provided according to the heavy responsibilities they are to undertake. All Employment Bureaus or Agents securing situations should be approached to reach some sort of understanding in the matter of a fixed minimum scale of wages for those in the clerical line for whom they obtain situations. It has been a long scandal—this ridiculous worth of ministerial employees in metal by large employers in offices that can well afford to pay a better standard of wage. Surely they must know that every man in his own line is equally useful to them in the prosperity of their business. I earnestly draw the Union's attention to these matters.—Yours, etc.,

M. L. DOUGLAS.

Sankli Street,
Bombay, Sept. 23.

LATE DR. BLASIS PAIS.

The following resolu[illegible] members of the [illegible] Paul, Kal[illegible] Cathe[illegible] and [illegible] "[illegible] this [illegible] ins[illegible] lu[illegible] u[illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

Poona Races, Second Meeting, 3rd Day.

MONDAY, Sept. 30.

Beaman Bombay Chess Club, sixth annual meeting, Mr. R. D. Wadia's residence, New Marine Lines, 6-15 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

Meeting of the Exemption Tribunal at 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 6-30, 8-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Depot: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Preclose Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Ichar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Mrs. Brijvidya wife of Mr. Kanchanlal Varajdas Merchant and daughter-in-law of Mr. Varajdas Bhaidas died on Wednesday morning the 25th instant, Uthamana Ceremony is on Thursday the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., at G. P. Tank Road, near Kumbhar Tukda.

BAND AT P. M. V. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C.I. Ry. Batta. will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana to-day at 6-15 p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The total mortality in the city on Tuesday stood at 377, as compared with 91 of the corresponding day of last year and 71 of 1916. There were no cases of plague, but one attack and death from cholera were reported.

C. K. PRABHU LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League an Elocution competition of the boys and girls of the C. K. P. Community will take place on Saturday at the Dadar English School Hall, at 4 p.m., (S.T.).

BEAMAN BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The sixth annual general meeting of the members of the Club will be held at the residence of Mr. R. D. Wadia, New Marine Lines, on Saturday the 28th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

FIRE IN AN OIL MILL.

A fire broke out on Tuesday in the Luxmi Oil Mill, situated at Belvedere Road, Mazagon, and belonging to Mr. Bhagwandas Nagindas. The mill was working at the time of the outbreak which was caused by the overheating of a furnace. The Municipal fire engines quickly arrived on the scene, and the fire was put out in about half an hour. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 15,000.

RAM MOHUN ROY UNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 85th anniversary of Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Mr. V. S. Schoni will conduct the Divine Service in the Prarthana Samaj Hall where Mr. V. N. Naik and Babu C. 6-30 p.m. there will a public meeting in the Samaj hall where Mr. V. N. Naik Babu C. Mukerji will address the meeting.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) today at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Man's Place in Nature."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Bombay amusement-goers have many a time deplored the lack of real music hall [illegible] among the many shows, presented here, but the arrival of Wheeler and Dolan's All-American Vaudeville company will fully satisfy them. Its is a typical New York show consisting of nine varied acts, all of a first class character and full of life and interest. The Company was to open at the Royal Opera House to-night, but owing to delays in travelling from Calcutta have forced them to postpone their opening until the matinee on Saturday. Thereafter they will continue for a week at 9-30 every night.

The star turn is the dancing act of Richard Wheeler and Gertrude de Dolan. They present all the very latest American dances, and Miss Dolan will wear some marvellous creations from a Fifth Avenue modiste's. Another great turn is provided by Rose Sobel and Maury Sterudale, ragtime friends on the violin and piano. Edwina Barry sings character songs in the Metropolitan manner, and sets them over the Fifth Avenue modiste's. Another great Jack and Sylvera come in with something new in Pastimes of the Prairie. Altogether it is a wonderful entertainment, without a second's slackening of the pace from start to finish. Booking is proceeding rapidly and those who wish to be present on Saturday should visit Rose's at once. Those who bought seats for to-night, or Friday can have them transferred to any subsequent evening.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 26th September, 1918.

THE ROWLATT REPORT AND SECEDERS.

The Press Bureau has hastened to inform the world that there was nothing special in holding back the Rowlatt Report in England, that if the British Government had waited for simultaneous publication, there would have been delay in India and that the Government of India are booking sufficient copies for the requirements of Parliament and the public in England. All is well that ends well and the "Times" may now sleep easily. But a local paper of that name is not satisfied. It says the explanation offered is very feeble and urges the "Times" to go on inquiring why the report was withheld. It blames the Government of India for not being ready with sufficient copies beforehand. We agree with our contemporary that the whole thing is the result of an afterthought and we think that the first thought must have been that the Rowlatt Report was not worth offering to the British public as virtually an annexe of the Montagu Report. We regret that the British Government have not stuck to their not perfectly unjustifiable impressions. First impressions are often correct, and certainly so in this case. Of course the Rowlatt Report should and ought to have nothing to do with the reforms, but it is impossible to believe that Lord Sydenham would not make the worst use of it in running down the reforms. The "Times" has raised the cry that the Rowlatt Report is definitely connected with the reform movement and says that the facts narrated in it emphasise the need of vigilant scrutiny into all prospective changes. Not only will it be urged by reactionaries that the powers of the Government of India should remain unchanged but a strong and strenuous agitation will be raised for conferring upon them special powers.

That such an imminent danger should not have been clear to the seceders is no compliment to their political foresight. For, otherwise, what was there in the Hon. Mr. Khaparde's resolution justifying the opposition of the seceders? He proposed that the consideration and disposal of the Sedition Report should be kept in abeyance and that a comprehensive inquiry should be conducted into the working of the C. I. D. Mr. Khaparde would have been well advised if he had split his resolution into two parts and moved them independently. There was no question of the infringement of the powers of the Government of India. They possess now ample powers and the Rowlatt Committee is chiefly concerned with the post-war legislation. All the powers contemplated by the Rowlatt Committee are already enjoyed by Government and Mr. Khaparde's proposal to postpone consideration of it was eminently desirable. But the seceders, before whose eyes the Montagu reforms are dangling, could not take a sensible view of the question and they sided with Government, practically voting for an immediate consideration of the report. In the course of the debate Mr. Shastri was responsible for saying somewhat inconsequently that two of his friends, Justice Shastri and Mr. P. C. Mitter, were identified with the report, a point [illegible] ich Mr. Shastri need not have [illegible] or at least should have [illegible] Mr. Shastri's [illegible] ds is [illegible] rge [illegible] ut [illegible] be taken to represent correctly the attitude of the nation. Seceders also were to the fore in condeming C. I. D. methods and there is reason to believe that if Mr. Khaparde had moved the second part of the resolution independently, he would have been able to secure more votes. As it was, it gave nice opportunity to Sir William Vincent to overwhelm the C. I. D. and D. C. I. with praise. The result cannot be taken to mean that hon. members approve of the various recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee.

Lord Sydenham, whose machinations are held in distrust by the seceders, is very likely to make capital out of this voting in the Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. Shastri's formula will remain with himself and Sir William Vincent's and Sir Michael O'Dwyer's formulas have every chance of success, unless the popular representatives have the sense to shed their prejudices and meet together and form a well-organised party to oppose the specific recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee. Otherwise a series of progressive laws will be enacted and permanently added to the statute book. We may note that it was with a view to pretend that the non-official members were not altogether devoid of responsibility that many of them supported the Press Act. These very men tearfully protested that the measure should have a temporary life of three years. Sir Herbert Riseley welcomed their support but denied their request. And there the Press Act stands as a monument of the short-sightedness of our own members and even after eight years there is absolutely no chance of relaxation, let alone repeal of its well-abused provisions. It is for Messrs. Shastri, Sapru and Banerjea to consider whether they should repeat in 1918 the mistake committed in 1910 by Messrs. Gokhale and Mudholkar and saddle the nation with progressive repressive laws to be realised on notification, not because the country needs them but to satisfy the chronic reactionary panic with which officialdom is afflicted.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

The Bengal Government refer with pardonable pride to the large number of graduates enrolled in the Police force in 1917, as sub-inspectors. They rightly observe that a great improvement will have been secured if young men of good education can be brought in greater numbers to look to the Police force as affording the chance of a useful and honourable career. Nothing like it is noticeable in our Presidency where the Nasik Police Training College still remains closed. War economy seems to have affected this most useful institution first, although Police expenditure as a whole does not appear to have been curtailed overmuch. Government would do well to revive the institution and give a chance to educated men to join the Police force in greater numbers. Calcutta has opened a Detective School at Howrah and it is said that the curriculum provides instruction in various branches of scientific work. Government claim that the establishment of the school is an important step towards educating the Police in India upto the standard of European countries. Another striking feature is the Military Police Battalion raised in Bengal under Major Macpherson, a contingent of which, we are told, is doing good work in Mesopotamia. Similar battalions have been raised in C. P. and the Punjab, the premier recruiting province, has raised two Police Battalions. What are the Bombay Police doing? We are surprised to learn that Dacca and Mymensingh have three Superintendents each at the Headquarters, pending the partition of the Districts. The partition is a keenly contested question and it is likely to come into force early. Meanwhile, the Districts may be divided into separate centres for Police purposes, so that the object of Government of breaking up unwieldy investigating centres may be realised. Organisation of the river police is another point that deserves to be noticed. Already it has lessened crime considerably and Tipperah district which was responsible for 23 river dacoities last year had only two to report this year. Six vessels have been received from the Royal Indian Marine and eight steam launches are guarding the river. It is interesting to note that the river Police were able to rescue 87 persons from drowning. Though the number of dacoities (non-political) has been falling off for the last three years, still, 437 is a pretty big number. It will not do to attribute it only to better reporting, the policemen's usual excuse. There were only nine cases of political dacoities in contrast with 24 in 1916. Government ascribe the improvement in the situation to preventive measures but the police also come in for their meed of praise. As against nine political dacoities there are 437 ordinary dacoities and Government should see to it that ordinary violent crime is not neglected. It is to be noted that there were as many as 377 criminal cases against the police, 59 of which ended in conviction. Government seem to have paid particular attention to Police quarters in as much as they have spent no less than 18 lakhs on buildings. They report heavy arrears of pay due to the village police in some of the Bengal Districts. We presume that the village police are not under Government. The best way would be, if so, to place them under Government.

Bihar reports a decrease in ordinary crime though dacoities were on the increase, after the Shahabad riots. Manbhum gangs were active and there was an epidemic of hat-looting in the Bhagalpore Division. There was no case of political crime. Thirteen persons only were interned, usually with their relatives or at their homes, a procedure which Bengal has neglected to follow. We are presented with no such roseate picture when we turn to Madras. The number of grave cases rose by no less than 1,300 to 36,960, the most noticeable increase being under the heads of murder, house-breaking and theft. The number of murders seems to be a very large one, 728, and we see no reason to congratulate Government on their attitude of self-satisfaction. The number of cases detected is only 31 p.c. of true cases and the percentage of property recovered to property lost is only 19.9. It is not surely a satisfactory state of affairs and the whole blame cannot be laid on the economic situation as is sought to be done. The Madras Government seem to rely greatly on rewards in money or otherwise to those who assist the Police in detection and suppression of crime. Within limits, it is a good thing but the utmost care should be taken that what is meant as special recognition of valuable services does not deteriorate into doles for police informers. The pay of lower ranks in Madras seems to be still meagre and it is no wonder that police-recruiting has fallen off. We hope that the local Government will devote their attention to the improvement of the prospects of low-paid police grades and that they will not allow the war to interfere with this urgent reform. What good work can be expected from a force that does not get even a living wage?

Notes of the Day.

Signs of Hope.

The jurisdiction of the Bolshevik Government in European Russia is narrowing, but the great push is still being organised in the Ural districts. The opponents of Bolshevism have met at Ufa, an important town near the Ural frontier of European Russia, commanding the eastern arm of the trans-continental railway. The object of the meeting is the formation of a single Russian Government controlled by a non-Bolshevik Constituent Assembly. It is a large undertaking, in which force is undoubtedly the price of success. That representatives from Samara in the West and Siberia in the East are deliberating together, can be taken to be a proof of the resolution with which Russian patriots are rallying. The most impressive feature of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly at Ufa is the presence of M. Pasloff, president of National Czech Council. To anticipate the way of Russian reports, it is possible that we shall not hear anything more of the next development for some time, but we are having a great augury of the successes to come.

A Challenge or Two.

The "Indian Social Reformer" in its latest denunciation of the "Bombay Chronicle" declares that "it is much mistaken if it thinks for a moment that we are going to be intimidated." As we happen to have a healthy contempt for those who suffer themselves to be intimidated by others, we are glad to receive our contemporary's assurances on the point. We are still more glad to take up a challenge or two with which it follows our censure. It asks us whether we admit the existence of revolutionary crime in the country, particularly in Bengal. We are aware of the existence of revolutionary crime, but this brings us to the second challenge which is the crux of our difference, namely, the difficulties attending trials. "Terrorism" can enhance the difficulties in two ways, and the question of choice, from the practical standpoint as apart from the principle of it, depends on the balance of evil. "Terrorism" is, of course, an anarchic weapon which the "Social Reformer" wants to be exorcised, in effect, by the Police, for the purposes of "justice." But the means is overwhelmingly corrupt and inimical to the administration of "justice." Police terrorism is the most fatal thing conceivable, for it is absolutely above the restraints that can be brought to bear upon private terrorism. And, after all, the revolutionary has the right to some fair trial. Justice must be rendered though the heavens fall.

Remove the Mischief!

The "Social Reformer" calls upon us to tell the public how we would meet the situation. For that purpose we had better quote the "Social Reformer" from the next page. Our contemporary publishes certain speculations which inferentially depend upon "a careful inquiry into the causes." In this respect, the Rowlatt Committee was a futile freak, for, as Mr. C. R. Dass observed at the Special Session of the Congress, the Committee never inquired into the causes of the revolutionary movement. If is no use propounding remedies without courageously ascertaining the causes. We believe, on historical and psychological grounds, that despotism or irresponsible government is at the root of revolutionary ferment in all lands. In democratic countries we hear little of revolutionary movements, and it cannot be that India suffers from a double dose of original sin to exhibit the revolutionary phase. This is no apology for anarchy or crime, but facts which the "Indian Social Reformer," has to note in spite of its feeble casuistries. We had better leave the subject, quoting our contemporary again:—

> "It will not do to meet such situations by means of repressive laws. Remove in time the standing political grievances of the land and you remove the mischief which brings the secret conspiracies of revolutionary organisations into existence. Remove the mischief, and you remove the causes which necessitate the passing of repressive laws for preventing revolutionary crime."

An Undesirable Proposal.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Central Provinces has proposed that sums due to the co-operative societies should be recovered as arrears of land revenue. The proposal has not yet been received by the Government of India, but if at all it comes up we hope the Government will disallow it. Those who propose such methods of recovering co-operative dues do not seem to take into consideration the coercive processes allowable under the Land Revenue Code and the *chauthai* (25 p.c.) fine which may be imposed in cases, contumatious or otherwise. Mr. Khaparde foreshadowed a private Bill, embodying these provisions to be introduced by Rao Bahadur Kelkar, in the C. P. Council. We hope Government will allow neither Government nor private bill of the nature indicated. The coercive processes inevitably involved in the proposal militate against the fundamental principles of the co-operative movement which is based on collective responsibility and internal control and whose greatest strength is moral rather than economic.

Not Wanted!

We have received a copy of the representation which the inhabitants of Argyle Road and Baroda Street at Mandvi have made to the Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, protesting against the proposed location of a toddy shop at the junction of these two streets. A toddy shop, as the signatories of the representation say, is always a nuisance by reason of the noisy and disorderly behaviour of the persons visiting it until a late hour. But in this particular case they produce special reasons to show why the opening of the shop in the locality would be extremely undesirable. The houses in both the streets being occupied by respectable Hindus, it will, they urge, be practically impossible for any of the female members of their families to go out on visits to their relations or for worship to the temples—as they do now—from fear of drunken persons. Apart from this, there are several "pedhis" of seed and grain merchants in the locality, and cash to the extent of several thousands of rupees is daily carried to and from these "pedhis", mostly during night time. "These pedhis," the signatories urge, "will practically have to stop doing any business at night for fear of their servants being robbed by badmashes frequenting the toddy shops". The signatories have an unanswerable case and we trust the Excise authorities will refuse permission for the opening of the shop.

Cruelty to Animals.

The report for the month of August of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals jointly with that of the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for Animals is a statistical compilation, giving interesting figures both as to the treatment of animals and the attempts to mitigate the sufferings of the brute creation. The catalogue of items in which action was taken to prevent or punish cruelty to animals includes diverse manners of torturing useful animals which should urge those concerned with humanitarian movements in this city to still greater efforts. It is a standing wonder that the people of this country, who are decidedly so gentle and averse to destroying animal-life, through poverty and ignorance have grown callous to the hardship of animals. It is satisfactory that 480 cases were brought before the Magistracy with success. We

[illegible] supp[illegible] figures [illegible] horrible case in [illegible] owner [illegible] all work [illegible] days was [illegible] starve [illegible] he had no more inclination to feed the aged animal. The scarcity of fodder is not likely to mitigate starvation of animals and Mr. [illegible] Colah, the new Secretary, would do well to bring regularly to public notice the benevolent efforts of the institutions with a view to secure [illegible] ility.

A Season Ticket-Holder's Complaint.

A correspondents writes:—The railway authorities should be asked to exercise more effective check on the possession of tickets—season or otherwise—by passengers. Travelling especially by the G. I. P. not infrequently passengers with third-class tickets and openly displaying the same, occupy seats in the second and equally frequently men who are entitled only to travel by the second rush into the first and occupy cool and shady seats while the possessor of a first-class season ticket has to content himself to perspire in the sun. It is regrettable that though this public offence is generally confined to males, many females assume it to be their right to travel first regardless of the fact whether they have purchased the privilege or not. Crowds of grown-up children daily incommode the first-class compartments to the annoyance of season-ticket holders. Ordinarily one does not like to challenge a fellow-traveller; but if a man with the requisite public spirit were to make enquiries it would be found that the bulk of men who nonchalantly spread themselves out over first-class saloons nearly always possess a second-class passage and sometimes no ticket at all.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the Legislative Council Meeting at Poona on Tuesday morning. Her Excellency was also present.

The Poona Government House and grounds were open again on Tuesday for the N. C. O's and men of the Garrison, and will be every Tuesday during October. The Concert Party from the Deccan War Hospital gave an entertainment during the evening and was much appreciated by the men.

FIGHTING E. OF VERMAND.

FRESH ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24, 1-20 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 25.

A British communique says fighting is taking place to our advantage eastward of Vermand where we are progressing. We successfully repulsed a local attack northward of the Little Priel farm taking prisoners. The enemy attacked our new positions south-eastward of Vavrelle during the night supporting the assault with heavy barrage but this attack was completely repulsed and our line remained intact. We slightly improved our positions northwards of Moeuvres and a successful minor operation during the night regained a portion of the old British front line southward of Voortezeele.

We drove off raiders westward of Bellenglise and eastward of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy made a raid west and south of the Scarpe river.

GIFT OF STONEHENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Sept. 25.

Mr. C. H. E. Stubb has presented Stonehenge to the nation.

REV. DR. R. SCOTT.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES BY LORD WILLINGDON.

We are asked to announce that the promoters of the meeting received a wire of sympathy from his Excellency Lord Willingdon which was received too late to be read at the meeting on Monday last. His Excellency wired: "Best wishes for success of your meeting. Wish I could be with you to do honour to one who has done great service for long years to education in the Presidency."

INTERNED ALI BROTHERS.

CASES REFERRED TO TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

It is understood that the cases of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shoukat Ali have been referred to a Tribunal, consisting of Mr. B. Lindsay, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and Justice Syed Abdur Rauf of the Punjab Chief Court.

MADRAS RIOTS.

SENTENCES ON LOOTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

At the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court, yesterday sentences were delivered on persons concerned in the looting at Wall Tax Road. Two were sentenced to six months, five to four months and twenty-two to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BULGARIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

PURSUIT CONTINUES ON WHOLE FRONT.

FRENCH ENTER PRILEP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 25.

A French Eastern communiqué says the pursuit continues on the whole front from Monastir to Veles. The enemy columns are being closely pursued, harassed by our cavalry and machinegunned and bombed by our aeroplanes. They are falling back in greatest disorder towards Veles, Istip and Strumnitza. The Allies' left wing from the Monastir front is driving back the enemy upon the Albanian roads. The French cavalry has entered Prilep. The town is intact and immense booty has been seized. The French and Serbians are progressing northwards beyond Prilep-Gradsko road and are threatening Prilep-Veles road.

In the Centre, the Serbians, who crossed the river Varda by a number of undamaged bridges between Demirkapu and Gradsko, have established a big bridgehead on the north of the river. We occupy Enishoba, Kara Hodzali, Voyshan and Ibirli. The right wing of the Allies operating on both sides of the Vardar has reached the line of Petrovo, Pardovica, Chivarli and Kara Oglular.

The number of prisoners continues to increase and considerable undamaged booty has been found everywhere. During Sunday, twelve guns, including several heavy ones, were captured, also a number of new aeroplanes and motorcars and big petrol and food dumps.

BULGARIAN PRISONERS.

TOTAL EXCEEDS 12,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 25.

The total number of Bulgarian prisoners taken by the Serbians exceeds 12,000. In addition 140 guns have been captured.

CROSSING OF VARDAR CONTINUED.

ENEMY CONTINUE TO BURN VILLAGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 25.

Last night's Serbian communiqué says our troops on the 22nd continued to cross the Vardar where they made contact with the enemy.

Towards Prilep the Serbians have reached the very steep massif of Vrenska-Planina and at several points are on the Gradsko-Prilep road.

The enemy continues to burn villages and his own stores nevertheless a great quantity of war material has been captured including several railway trains.

BULGARIANS ON MONASTIR DOIRAN FRONT.

PURSUIT BY ALLIED ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 25.

A British Salonika official communiqué says:—The pursuit of the Bulgarians on the Monastir-Doiran front continues. The British and the Greeks have reached the line Pazarli-Furka-Smekvica where they are in touch with the French and the Greek forces. Our cavalry is heading for Strumnitza. Three six-inch guns, a mountain battery and some field-guns have been captured.

BULGARIA AND PEACE NOTE

AGREEMENT WITH PRES. WILSON RE. BALKAN CONFLICTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Sept. 25.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Sofia says Bulgaria acknowledges the Austrian Peace Note with the liveliest satisfaction and alleges that her war aims do not conflict with President Wilson's views as regarding setting the Balkan conflicts in conformity with the law of nationalities.

BULGARIAN ADMISSION OF DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-45 a.m., Sept. 24.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., Sept. 25.

A Bulgarian communiqué, dated September 22nd, says: As a result of our front giving way between the Cerna and the Vardar our adjacent units were withdrawn to a new position, southward of Prilep and northwards of Doiran.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

"ONE OF SUBSIDIARY PURPOSES ACHIEVED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Sept. 25.

A telegram from Berlin gives a lengthy interview with the Austrian Foreign Minister, Burian. Referring to the Allies' reception of the Peace Note, he foreshadows fresh pacifist moves by the Central Powers. He alleges that the Note achieved one of its subsidiary purposes having revealed differences in opposing camps, of which the haste of President Wilson's reply was an outstanding example.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION IN U. S.

IMPORTATION OF WINES TO BE STOPPED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 25.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives has approved the measure making national prohibition effective from July 1st, 1919. The Senate has already passed the measure. The House of Representatives rejected the amendment permitting importation of wines until 1st May. Importation of wines must therefore cease when the President signs the Bill.

GERMAN ECONOMIC DISTRESS.

ATTRIBUTED TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Sept. 25.

AMSTERDAM.—Von Stein, Secretary of the Imperial Economic Department, addressing the Bremen Chamber of Commerce attributed the present distress to Great Britain who had stirred up an economic war. If an economic war were forced upon Germany after the war, people must unfold all their power to counteract it.

LATE LIEUT. I. L. ROY.

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Sept. 25.

The "Gazette" contains the award of a Distinguished Flying Cross to Lieutenant Indra Lal Roy, a "very gallant and determined Officer who in thirteen days accounted for nine enemy machines. In these several engagements he displayed remarkable skill and daring, accounting on more than one occasion for two machines in one patrol."

President Poincaré has conferred Croix de Guerre on Major George Henderson, of the Indian Army.

TURKS IN CRITICAL STATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Eastwards of the Jordan the Turks are falling back towards Amman along the Hedjaz railway. With their communications broken at Derara and the Arabs in occupation of Maan, the situation of the Turks especially those along the Hedjaz railway is very critical.

MACEDONIA.

The British line in Macedonia has been advanced seven miles and has reached the northern shores of the Doiran. Our cavalry is pursuing the Bulgars on the Strumnitza road—their only line of communications. The Serbians have crossed the Vardar on a fifteen-mile front. This line of communication is now in the hands of the Allies. Over half the Gradsko-Prilep road is held by the Serbians who from the south-east are pressing towards Prilep.

ENEMY SHAKEN AND TOTTERING.

ALLIED TROOPS IN FINE SPIRIT.

MARSHALL FOCH INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., Sept. 25.

A correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in Paris interviewed Marshal Foch at Headquarters yesterday. Marshal Foch said: "The British army is fighting better than ever. All its losses have been made good. The Americans are splendid and wonderfully gallant in the field. The French army is the same good old army as in 1914. No more need be said."

Speaking of the general position Marshal Foch said: "The enemy is shaken and tottering but still holding out. You must not think we will get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed the crest of the hill and are now going downhill. If we gather impetus as we go like a rolling ball so much the better."

Marshal Foch's brain is always working. He keeps a pocketbook in which he jots down instantly any thought occurring to him. When his mind is made up the decision is carried out unswervingly. He sleeps well and is always in bed before eleven in the evening. He has to be awakened in the morning. He keeps his nerves under iron control and no events, good or bad, have ever shaken him. He was strong in bad days and it is unthinkable that he will lose his head in an hour of victory.

His generals are supremely devoted to him and admire his intelligence and still more his character which is modesty itself. He was a passionate smoker of strong cigars till three weeks ago, when a British General presented him with a pipe after which he has smoked only a pipe. Since then, he has been inundated with the presents of pipes.

EVACUATION OF CAMBRAI AND DOUAI.

GERMANS EMPLOY WOMEN TO WORK MACHINE GUNS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 24.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 25.

It is announced that the Germans are removing the inhabitants of Cambrai and Douai to the Mons district at the rate of 2,000 a day. There are persistent rumours that the Germans are employing women to work machine-guns and a woman aviator is said to have been shot down by an American.

BETWEEN GOUZEAUCOURT AND ST. QUENTIN.

ENEMY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says during the past 24 hours much useful work has been done in the vital ground between Gouzeaucourt and St. Quentin in spite of the fact that we are opposed by crack Alpine corps and four fresh enemy divisions. During this fighting we have taken over 400 prisoners and many defensive positions have been captured and destroyed upon the ground to which the enemy attached the utmost value. Prisoners state that they were ordered to hold on at all costs.

FRENCH GAINS NEAR LEPINE-DE-DALLON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day, says last evening and this morning there was fighting on a considerable scale north and south of St. Quentin. The French achieved very satisfactory gains in the neighbourhood of Lepine-de-Dallon, which is skirted by the main St. Quentin road. It was a British fortified position before the retreat in March. We continued the struggle northward of Holuon and penetrated as far as Pontruet and the high ground east of Fresnoy, which is very near the sharp elbow in the German defences along the St. Quentin Canal. Hitherto, 700 prisoners have been taken.

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 25.

Reuter learns that the British progressed north and north-west of St. Quentin with the object of straightening their line in the front of the Hindenburg line.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ADVANCE NEAR OMIGNON RIVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. 10-15 p.m., Sept. 24.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 25.

A British communiqué says a successful operation was carried out this morning in cooperation with the French in the St. Quentin sector. The English attacked at dawn over a four mile front from the neighbourhood of the Omignon river southwards. Good progress was made on the whole of this front and 800 prisoners were taken. Vigorous resistance was encountered at a number of points, especially in the neighbourhood of Selency, where fighting continues.

We slightly improved our positions north-eastward of Epehy as the result of local fighting.

AVIATION.

Referring to aviation the communiqué says the weather improved in the evening but enemy activity was slight and intermittent. We destroyed eight hostile machines and drove down three out of control, and our anti-aircraft guns brought down two. Four British machines are missing. We dropped one and a half tons of bombs during the day and 17½ tons during the night on aerodromes, railheads and hutments. All the nightfliers returned.

ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

HUGE HAUL OF PRISONERS.

IRISH AND INDIAN INFANTRY'S DASH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Sept. 25.

Mr. Massey, wiring from Nablus, on September 23rd, says: No veteran has seen a sight so remarkable as that witnessed to-day. A six miles stretch of road from Nablus to Wadifarah is covered with the debris of Turkish army.

In this area alone eighty-seven guns, a thousand vehicles, a hundred motorlorries and a mass of impediment, alike field kitchens and watercarts were found.

The road is black with the carcases of thousands of animals, dead Turks and Germans. This is the work of Welsh, Irish and Indian infantry and artillery behind and airmen in front. When guns began to shell, retiring transport airmen swooped down to 200 feet from the ground and bombed the head of the column. Flight succeeding flight till the column was reduced to a broken mass.

Irish and Indian troops played a great part and marched twenty-one miles in thirty-six hours over an endless succession of mountains and deep rocky valleys, fighting incessantly.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY CUT AT DERARA.

BY ARAB FORCE UNDER COL. LAWRENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 25.

According to the "Echo de Paris" Colonel Lawrence commanded the Arab force which cut the Hedjaz railway at Derara.

TURKISH PLANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Sept. 25.

A Turkish communiqué says very skilful rearguard fights are facilitating the accomplishment of our plans on both the sides of the Jordan.

TWO VILLAGES CAPTURED.

GERMANS REPULSED IN GLERINES REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-10 a.m., Sept. 25.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Sept. 25.

Last night's French communiqué says:—West of St. Quentin in conjunction with the British we made a fresh advance this morning and captured the Francilly-Selency village and Dallon in spite of vigorous resistance.

Farther south, we reached the western outskirts of Giffecourt, capturing 500 prisoners and a number of machineguns. The Germans violently attacking the Glerines region on the Vesle front gained a footing in the advanced elements but a counter-attack completely restored our line and yielded fifty prisoners belonging to three regiments.

FRENCH NEARING ST. QUENTIN.

GENERAL DEBENY'S ADVANCE ON SOMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., Sept. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring yesterday, says: By the capture of Dallon and Francilly, each two miles distant from St. Quentin, the French menace both the flanks of the height defending St. Quentin and are appreciably nearer the city. General Debeney's army is advancing in the most difficult country on both the banks of the Somme.

CONFERENCE AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

FORMATION OF NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

AIM AT OVERTHOWING BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 25.

PARIS.—A message from Vladivostock states that a conference attended by many members of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly is being held at Ufa, the Social-Revolutionary leader Avkseyieff presiding. M. Pasloff, President of the National Czech Council is participating. M. Pasloff aims at the formation of a single strong Russian Government controlled by a non-Bolshevik Constituent Assembly. Apparently the Siberian Duma and Governments of Omsk and Samara have accepted the proposal.

ATTEMPTS TO ASSASINATE SOVIET MEMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Sept. 25.

A telegram from Moscow alleges fresh attempts to assasinate the members of the Soviet. It is announced that fresh reprisals will be carried out.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

"NO REASON TO GO BEYOND PRESENT SYSTEM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 25.

German newspapers continue to dwell on the political crisis. It appears, however, that the Centre Party and the National Liberals have decided to support Hertling and it is pointed out that a Left majority cannot be formed without the Centre.

The semi-official "North German Gazette" indicates the Government's view on the question of "parliamentarisation"; it says there is no reason to go beyond the present system of government and that a majority Government would be fatal in the conditions prevailing in Germany.

TALAAT PASHA'S EFFUSONS.

CENTRAL POWERS CLAIMED AS CHAMPIONS OF LIBERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24
Recd. 10-20 p.m., Sept. 25.

AMSTERDAM.—The Grand Vazier, Talaat Pasha, addressing the German-Turkish League at Constantinople contended that all the rulers of the peoples of the Central Powers including that "August friend of humanity and civilisation, the Kaiser" wanted peace. Talaat Pasha claimed that the Central Powers were fighting for small nations and the world's liberty. He appealed for fortitude in face of temporary military failures.

ALLIES' SUCCESSES IN PALESTINE AND MACEDON

"GERMAN HIGH COMMAND BEAT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVI
LONDON, Sept
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept

French newspapers emphasise that the German High Command which h beaten in Palestine and Macedonia General Liman von Sanders comma Turks in Palestine, while the Balk was under General Scholtz and o defeated Bulgarian armies was co by General von Steinben. A Scholtz ordered the Bulgarian ret late. His failure will embitter re tween Germany and Bulgaria in fashion.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH
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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT BOARDS.

"RESERVED" AND "TRANSFERRED" SUBJECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The Legislative Council met at 11-30 this morning his Excellency presiding. Mr. Kamat's supplementary questions and replies were placed on the table.

The chief feature of to-day's Council was the postponement or withdrawal of a number of resolutions, thus curtailing the agenda and making an early adjournment possible. A dozen hon. members in all were absent, some of them on account of ill-health. Mr. Paranjpye is suffering from influenza. The chief reason why there was no discuss on with regard to the resolution on "reserved" and "transferred" subjects was the absence of so many prominent members. It was suggested by his Excellency that the secretary to the Council might act as secretary to the Committee but the Committee decided to have their own secretary and chairman and then asked the reporters and visitors to vacate. The committee meets to-day at three o'clock to consider the preliminaries, but it seems they will not decide anything to-day. The gallery contained very few visitors to-day and an atmosphere of tiredness prevailed.

LOCAL BOARDS.

Mr. Garud moved the following resolution:—"That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the rate of 22½ per cent. for establishment charges for District Local Board works carried out by the Public Works Department be reduced to ten per cent. or that the provisions of Sections 57 and 61 of the Bombay Local Boards Act and rules made thereunder be so amended as to enable the District Local Boards to executive all their works through their own agency."

Mr. Garud said Section 61 of the District Local Boards Act required the Boards to get their works executed by Government agency. Since 1885 the Boards paid ten per cent. of the establishment charges, but it was suddenly raised to 22½ per cent. It would be easier for them to appoint their own officers. Therefore the mover said that either the charges should be reduced or the Act so amended to allow the appointment of their own officers by local boards.

Mr. Carmichael said the Government of India had undertaken an enquiry in the matter. He admitted that the present method was cumbrous and an improved method was necessary. The charge of ten per cent. was considerably less than the cost. The actual cost should be charged. Government proposed to provide that a proper percentage was charged and, therefore, he asked whether the mover would withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Garud consequently withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Hidayatullah withdrew, with permission, the resolutions in his name.

The Thakore of Kerwada, with permission, postponed his resolutions.

NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS.

Mr. Garud next moved:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that non-official presidents be nominated for all District Local Boards.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla suggested that if the hon. mover would add the words as far as possible at the end, the resolution would be acceptable. The resolution was so amended and passed.

HONORARY MAGISTRATE IN UPPER SINDH.

Mr. Hidayatallah moved that Honorary Magistrates be appointed in Upper Sindh Frontier District as in the rest of the Presidency. He said there was only one hon. magistrate there, while there were many capable Sardars and Zamindars who sat in *jeerga* to try cases of dacoities and serious charges. They were certainly capable of doing the work of honorary magist

Mr. Lawrence said that the Se

DEPUTATIONS TO ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT AVERSE TO RAISING EMBARGO

IMPERIAL COUNCIL CONGRATULATES ALLIED ARMIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-day, Sir George Lowndes presiding, discussion on Mr. Sarma's resolution on the development of the Indian mercantile marine was resumed. The Vice-President read to the Council the resolution as amended by Sir George Barnes.

Mr. Sarma having agreed to the amended resolution, it was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Shafi said never in the history of the world—

Vice-President:—I must ask the hon. Mover to commence by moving his resolution.

Mr. Shafi:—I would have wounded by moving the resolution formally.

Mr. Shafi then moved that "the thanks and congratulations of the Council be conveyed to the Allied arms, now so successfully operating on the various fronts."

He said thanks to the Allied armies the beginning of the end was in sight and on the Western front the Allies were slowly smashing that gigantic machine. Day after day, they were receiving gratifying news and only this morning news had been received of huge captures in Palestine. Truth was on the side of the Allies and the cause of righteousness must triumph. To them in India it was a matter of congratulation. It was due to the Allied army that India was safe and spared the miseries of war and future generations would remember with thankfulness the brave deeds. He asked the Council to accept the resolution with tankfulness.

Mr. Banerjea supported the resolution, which he hoped would be crried with unanimity. It came with great appropriateness from a member of the Punjab. At the present moment the stars were auspicious and good and cheering news was received in this country, resulting in the capture of 25,000 combatants and 250 guns. Never was a greater issue presented to the nations. Was personal militarism to prevail or lofty ideals of freedom and self-determination? It was a matter of great satisfaction that India had borne her share in the war. Mr. Banerjea complained of certain press comments in the English press. If the revolutionaries were counted by hundreds, the loyal community was three hundred millions. The prospect of political advancement should not be obscured by the misdeeds of a handful of young men.

Mr. Khaparde, whole-heartedly associated with the resolution and said there were tidings of success and gave parallels from the Puranas, comparing the enemies with the demons. It was a fight between goddess Kali (goddess of liberty) and the demons.

Mr. Kincaid, in supporting, paid a tribute to the courage, endurance and fidelity which had been exhibited by Indians in the various theatres of war. Particularly in Mesopotamia and Palestine the great reputation of India had been well maintained.

Mr. Krishna Sahay, on behalf of Behar, supported the resolution.

Mr. Ironside said day after day stories of endurance and heroism of fighting men were reaching them. The opportunity which had been offered to-day to convey the thanks of the Country was not too soon and on behalf of his community he supported the motion.

Sardar Sunder Singh, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Asad Ali, Mr. Shukul, Dr. Sapru and the Maharaja of Kassimbazaar supported the motion.

Sir Claude Hill doubted if the full significance of the success of the Allies was realised. India had been comparatively free from the ravages of war and the full [illegible] of the meaning of the success of [illegible] army in the struggle had not be[illegible]

nue to be steadfast as in the past till success was reached.

Mr. Sastri Khan Zulfiquar Ali Khan, and Mr. Sarma further supported the motion.

Mr. Jinnah said during all these years of struggle the people in India and at Home stood loyally by the Empire as it was a war of liberty, freedom and safety of small nationalities.

Mr. Patel supported the resolution on behalf of the Bombay Presidency.

The Commander-in-Chief having cordially welcomed the resolution on behalf of Government, it was carried unanimously.

DEPUTATIONS TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Patel moved that immediate steps be taken to submit a representation to His Majesty's Government urging that the Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League deputations be permitted to proceed to England without delay.

He pointed out that the question of sending deputations to England was under the consideration of Congress and League and there was some differences, not on the main question but as to time. He said he had brought forward his resolution to elicit, the views of Government and request His Majesty's Government for facilities.

Mr. Khaparde narrated his experiences and said he was greatly amazed as he returned like a bad penny. He hoped that Council would make the recommendations, as it was important that all shades of opinion should be represented in London when the Reforms were under discussion.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Sir William Vincent admitted Mr. Patel's desire for information was reasonable and he would give all the information he could. In March last they had issued a number of press passes for the Home Rule League. They subsequently received instructions from his Majesty's Government to cancel the passports and this was fully explained in a Press Communique. Since then they had the question under consideration and two principles were settled for the grant of passports:—(1) National importance, (2) Urgent private necessity. Since then passports had been given to Mr. Tilak and Dr. Nair. On certain conditions Dr. Nair was unmuzzled and Mr. Tilak would have the same liberty. It would be admitted that the Reforms were a question of national importance and it was a question of time only. In the opinion of his Majesty's Government Indians' duty was in India and, therefore, till the reports of the committees were received—and they were before Parliament—no question of national importance arose. Sir William Vincent assured the Council that next year when the reforms would be before the Council, facilities would be afforded to accredited representatives of the people. He emphasised that the war overshadowed everything in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Patel said he agreed with the Home Member that the war was of paramount importance. Yet he thought it was only reasonable to allow the deputations to go now as the Reforms were published in midst of war. He did not want an *ex parte* judgment to be given in this matter. He strongly held that the deputations should be allowed to go to place the Country's views before the British public. In his opinion the deputations would judge whether it was a proper time to go to England or not.

DECISION SHOULD REST WITH GOVERNMENT.

Sir William Vincent replying said Government recognised that all shades of opinion should be adequately represented in England and in the matter of reforms, but said no one could be a judge in his own case and the decision should rest with Government.

The resolution was put to the Council and rejected.

Mr. Patel asking for a division eight voted for and thirty-four against the resolution.

Mr. Khaparde withdrew his resolution regarding the formation of cadet battalions in Indian Universities.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

I. D. F. MEMBERS AND WAR WORK.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 26th, the Commander-in-Chief will introduce a bill to provide that certain persons liable to military service under the Indian Defence Force Act 1917, should be liable to perform war work.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy will move the following amendment to the Cotton Cloth Bill that in clause 4 to the first proviso to [illegible] of sub-clause (2) of the bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the following words shall be added namely "and if the Controller is satisfied that the manufacturer has incurred actual loss arising out of forward contracts entered into before the commencement of this Act and that such loss is immediately attributable to an order of this Act, he may take such loss into account."

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

CONFINEMENT IN SEPARATE CELLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

[illegible]ther questions the following were [illegible] the Imperial Council to-day:—[illegible]overnment intend to repeal the [illegible]which political prisoners detain[illegible]gulation III of 1818 are con[illegible]arate cells and are not allowed [illegible]with one another or other peo[illegible]t a fact that political prisoners [illegible]er the Regulation were differ[illegible] in 1908? (c) Do Govern[illegible] to permit political prisoners [illegible]tion to read newspapers, [illegible] Government?

[illegible] follows:— [illegible]ing the [illegible] asso[illegible]vening [illegible]mited [illegible](b) [illegible]of [illegible]e [illegible]re

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

cribed how the Bombay Municipality got over the difficulty of cost. They did not make buying of maps compulsory.

Mr. Carmichael said the argument was against the resolution.

Mr. Garud replying said his resolution did not prevent a municipality or house-owners from having surveys, but when the survey was undertaken without requisition the cost should not be charged on house-owners. The city survey unnecessarily harrassed house-owners and he wanted to prevent that.

His Excellency thought the mover exaggerated the seriousness of the situation and he put the resolution to vote.

Mr. Garud asked for a division. Four voted for the resolution and thirty against The resolution was lost.

"RESERVED" AND "TRANSFERRED" SUBJECTS.

His Excellency said the next item was the discussion on "reserved" and "transferred" subjects. The idea was initiated by Mr. Paranjpye who, his Excellency regretted, was absent on account of ill-health. He asked some hon. member to move the resolution.

Mr. Belvi thereupon moved it. He said that a dozen non-official members were absent on various reasons and he opined in their absence a discussion of the resolution would not be possible. He moved, therefore that non-official members do form themselves into a committee to consider the question of "reserved" and "transferred" subjects as contemplated in para 238 of the Reform Proposals and submit at an early date their report to Government. Mr. Belvi said that they should pass the resolution without making speeches.

His Excellency regretted Government did not get the advantage of the suggestion of hon. members. The motion was put to the vote and carried. The members accordingly formed themselves into a committee. It was not open to reporters and the public. The Council was adjourned sine die.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINFS.

ADMISSION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Khan Bahadur Jaffer moved the resolution that "this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that an enquiry be made by Government into the effects of the restrictions imposed on the admission of pupils into secondary schools in the presidency."

He said that the resolution was extremely simple and absolutely of a non-controversial character. He requested the Government to make an inquiry as to the effects of the limitation imposed by them on the number of pupils to be admitted to their high schools. The most important problem concerning secondary education which has demanded solution in recent years has been the improvement of the efficiency of instruction imparted in high schools. The problem has had a two-fold aspect. On the other hand it has been felt that as the whole future of the young generation depends upon the kind of education that is given in secondary schools progress in this matter was bound up with an adequate supply of trained teachers with good prospects, improvement of the courses of instruction and the provision of suitable school buildings and hostels. Funds had, therefore, to be found to make these reforms possible and enhancement of fee rates had to be resorted to. While the attainment of enhanced efficiency was to be secured in this way, there was on the other hand, the difficulty experienced in accommodating the increasing number of pupils that sought admission to secondary schools. The existing provision in this respect was found to be inadequate and Government thought it necessary to prescribe the limit beyond which admission of pupils to high schools was stopped. It was impossible, under the circumstances, for educational facilities to grow along with the demand for them. He criticised the general attitude of Government in the matter of their financial responsibility in making steadily increasing provision for the growing requirements of that education. He assumed that the needs of efficiency are paramount and that Government could not shoulder an indefinite and unlimited responsibility in connection with expenditure on secondary education. He further assumed as has been contended, that increased fee rates do not entail much hardship upon parents affected by them. Even with these assumptions, the fact remained that as a result of the restriction as to numbers to be allowed in high schools, pupils who are refused admission into them must either go without education or go somewhere else where it is available. He contended that the inquiry was calculated to prove extremely instructive to the public.

In conclusion he said, "What are the limits imposed by Government on the admission of pupils to various schools? How many pupils have been denied admission? How has the growing demand for secondary education been met by the starting of new and the expansion of old privately managed schools? What is the efficiency of these schools? What financial assistance have Government extended to this private effort? What hardship has been experienced by the public owing to the adoption of a policy of restrictions? These are the chief questions on which information is required and the inquiry I suggest is intended to throw light upon a problem which is of considerable interest to the public."

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said an enquiry of the kind was already undertaken. When the result thereof was ascertained, Government would consider what should be done to meet the growing demand of pupils. Removing restriction in the present schools would not help the problem much. They had to consider the health and efficiency and Government could not admit unlim[illegible] number, but they were ready to do their best to meet the growing demand for English education as far as funds allowed. Government would consider the question admitting more pupils to a certain extent and also of starting new schools. He gladly accepted the resolution.

The resolution was put to vote and passed.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION ON MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. Hidayatallah moved that "this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that communal representation by separate electorate be granted to Mussalmans of the presidency proper on such Municipalities as have a right of electing two-thirds of Councillors." He maintained that the principle of separate electorate for Mahomedans was accepted by all. The Congress and the Moslem League endorsed it. Lord Minto had pledged to extend it to Municipalities. The provincial Government ought to redeem that pledge given. Nomination did not help Mahomedans and then nomination was condemned by almost all. The speaker quoted figures in various divisions and maintained that Mahomedans were not adequately represented on municipal ties. Municipalites had to do certain important functions and because Mahomedans were not properly represented there many objectionable things happened. The speaker introduced case where a Local Board had used a Moslem Mosque as dispensary. Such things would not happen if Mahomedans were properly represented. He asked the members of the Council to pass his resolution.

Khan Bahadur Jaffer supported the resolution. He said nothing would be gained and much would be lost by opposing this demand. The principle was granted in the Councils. There should be no hesitation in extending it to municipalities. Mixed electorates would not secure the right kind of members. Modern members would, in that case, have to look to Hindu electors. Nomination also will not mend matters and so the speaker asked the Council to pass the resolution.

Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji supported the resolution. He quoted figures to show that Mahomedans were not mostly represented in municipalities. Communal representation would alone remedy the situation. The principle was already applied in some municipalities of Sind. That should be extended and that would give Mahomedans opportunities to get trained in political work. That was essential in view of the new constitutional changes.

NO NEED FOR WATERTIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

Mr. Sathe opposed the resolution. There was no need of water tight compartments in municipalities so as to have separate electorates for Mahomedans. Government were conscious of difficulties described by the mover and supporters of the resolution. Wishes of Mahomedans were tried to be met. A case was not made out for representation through separate electorates for Mahomedans. In 1916 a Bill about this question was thrown out in this Council. Government had accepted the view that the Local Boards there was no need for water tight compartments. This question was of municipalities but the same arguments were urged. The object of mixed electorate was to keep election on one basis. The speaker had no objection to allocate seats according to population, but he did not think Mahomedans had suffered in the absence of separate electorates. Again, it would be better to postpone consideration of the resolution in view that the question would be shortly considered in considering the constitutional changes. The speaker under these circumstances opposed the resolution.

Mr. Pheroze Setna maintained that there was an increase in Mahomedans on municipalities during the last five years. Literacy was increasing among them and in five years more Mahomedans would have no cause for complaint. He opposed the resolution.

Sir Ibrahim said Government were not in a position to give definite opinion in this matter. A local self-government committee was appointed with Mr. Pratt as Chairman. Till that committee gave its decision, Government were unable to say anything definitely. He therefore asked the Hon. mover to withdraw or postpone the resolution.

RESOLUTION POSTPONED.

Mr. Hidayatallah in reply to the debate maintained that separate electorate was necessary. There was need of that to look after special Moslem questions as burials and street music. He denied the truth of the proposition that separate representation caused friction. He opposed mixed electorate because in that case Moslem members would depend upon Hindu votes. They would not represent Moslem opinion. That was the popular opinion. He maintained Mahomedan representation was not in an adequate proportion to the population. In view of the remarks made by Sir Ibrahim he wished to postpone the resolution.

Permission was granted to do so.

The Council rose at 6-35 p.m. and adjourned till 25th.

HON. MR. THOMPSON AND "BSERVER."

MR. BARKAT ALI'S REJOINDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

It will be remembered that during the debate on the Press Act Resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. J. P. Thompson was reported to have said in the course of his speech that the editor and the proprietor of the "Observer" were interviewed and the editor had the amazing the effrontery to offer to turn his rag into a pro-Government organ on condition that his son was given an appointment by the Munitions Board. Mr. Barkat Ali, late editor of the "Observer" then contradicted the statement of Mr. Thompson in the course of a letter to the "Tribune" as utterly unfounded. Mr. Thompson has now sent a telegram to the "Tribune" to the following effect: "Malik Barkat Ali's letter in your issue of September 22nd. Regret passage quoted from my speech in second paragraph is incorrectly reported. Read 'proprietor' for 'editor' and 'contract' for 'an appointment.'"

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN

DELAY IN POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

BODY KEPT FOR 36 HOURS BEFORE DISPOSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

The "Statesman" to-day invites attention of the Bengal Government to the following facts which relate to the death and burial of a well-known European who occupied an official position in another province.

The gentleman was found unconscious in his room at a Calcutta hotel on Thursday morning, the 19th instant, and was removed to the medical college hospital at 12-45 p.m. The same day he died at the hospital at 9 p.m.

The doctor at the hospital had no doubt as to the cause of death being cerebral haemorrhage. But as the patient had not been in the hospital 12 hours the body was handed over to the police who ordered a *post-mortem*.

The *post-mortem* was not held until Saturday morning, at about 9, 36 hours after death.

The order for the disposal of the body was received by the undertaker at 2-30 on the 21st instant when the body was in such a condition that the undertaker's men refused to handle it and *domes* had to be employed to place it in the coffin. The result of the *post-mortem* showed that the deceased died of natural causes of cerebral haemorrhage.

RACES FOR COUNTRY-BREDS IN 1920

The following races for Country-breds will be given at the Poona races 1,920.

The Poona Country-bred Derby of Rs. 15,000. (Rs. 7,000 to the owner, and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder of the winner, Rs. 3,000 to the owner, Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the second, and Rs. 1,500 to the owner, and Rs. 500 to the breeder of the third.) For Country-bred Colts (not Geldings) and Fillies to run at four and three years old.

4 years olds. Colts to carry 9st. Fillies 8st. 11lbs.

3 years olds. Colts to carry 7st. 12lbs. Fillies 7st. 9lbs.

Penalties.—Winner of the Poona C.B. Derby 1919 or of the Poona C.B. St. Leger 1919, 7lbs. A winner bf both the above named races 12lbs.

Distance.—7 Furlongs.

Entrance.—Rs. 10 to close 30th June 1919. If left in after 1st January 1,920, a further Rs 20. If left in after 30th June 1,920, a further, Rs. 20. With Rs. 25 extra for Starters.

The Poona Country-bred St. Leger of Rs. 15,000. (Rs. 7,000 to the owner, and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder of the winner, Rs. 3,000 to the owner, and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the second, and Rs. 1,500 to the owner, and Rs. 500 to the breeder of the third.) For Country-bred Colts (not geldings) and Fillies to run at four and three years old

4 years old. Colts to carry 9st. Fillies 8st. 11lbs.

3 years olds. Colts to carry 7st. 11lbs. Fillies 7st 8lbs..

Penalties.—Winner of the Poona C. B. Derby 1919, of the Poona C. B. St. Leger 1919, or of the Poona C. B. Derby 1920, 7lbs. A winner of two of the abovenamed races 12 lbs, of all three of the abovenamed races 15 lbs.

Distance.—1½ Miles.

Entrance.—Rs. 10 to close 30th June 1919. If left in after 1st January 1920, a further, Rs. 20. If left in after 30th June 1920, a further, Rs. 20. With Rs. 25 extra for Starters.

A registration form, duly completed, must accompany each entry, together with a certificate of identity, specifying distinguishing mrks, signed by a qualified Civil or Military Veterinary Surgeon.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Bombay or Poona.

(Continued from Column 6.)

States are absolutely fresh. Even more than the Germans their Allies must realise the hopelessness of the struggle and inevitableness of their ultimate defeat. This feeling will be considerably strengthened by our great victories in the Balkans and in Palestine, as well as by those on the Western front. Turkey and Bulgaria have always had the greatest confidence in Germany's military strength. When they now see Germany defeated and powerless to help them, this confidence must decrease rapidly. There have moreover been serious quarrels and dissensions between the Turks and Bulgarians and neither love the Germans.

OUR FAITH IN VICTORY.

Our opponents have always wondered at the faith which we showed in our final victory even when our military position was unfavourable. Now that the military situation has undergone so complete a change, they must realise that our determination to attain our war aims completely will be at least as great as formerly, when things were going badly. Nor can they have any doubt whatever that we shall be able eventually to enforce our will by force of arms especially in view of the immense energy with which the Allies are now prosecuting the war.

RUSSIANS' RALLY.

During the last week, there has been fighting in practically all parts of Russia. Whilst the general trend of the operations has been favourable the position of the Czecho-Slovaks in the Volga region does not seem to be secure. Their numbers are limited and they have small reserves. As Siberia is now almost entirely in the hands of the loyal Russians and the Allies and through railway communication exists with Vladivostock, we shall be able to support the Czecho-Slovaks and help them to maintain their position. It is to be hoped that the pronouncement of the Allies to the effect that they will not recognise the terms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, nor countenance the German expansion at the expense of Russia will show all loyal and patriotic Russians that we are fighting their battles and will lead them to rally to our side.

MILITARY SITUATION REVIEWED

FAILURE OF GERMAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The following is the Military Onlooker's review of the general military situation this week:—

The fighting on the main battle front during the past week has been of considerable importance. The British attack on September 18th between St. Quentin and Gonzeaucourt was a notable success. For it was delivered in unfavourable circumstances and yet resulted in a complete victory. Similarly, the German attack between Trescault and Moeuvres on the same day was a notable failure. These operations showed the relative value of the two armies. The German army is still a fine military machine and the German troops are fighting stubbornly and well, but they no longer seem to have that high morale without which victory is impossible. On the 18th a British attack succeeded and a German attack failed. That is the difference between the two armies, a difference mainly of morale. The fighting between the Aisne and the Ailette has been of a similar nature. The French had no easy task but they have made steady progress and all the German counter-attacks have failed.

GERMANS SUSTAIN HEAVY CASUALTIES.

The Germans have sustained heavy casualties during the past week. On the 18th about 20 divisions were in action on the British front alone and all of these must have suffered severely especially those taking part in the unsuccessful enemy attack north of Trescault. Our own losses and those of the French especially between the Aisne and the Ailette must have been considerable but appreciably less than those of the enemy which included over 15,000 prisoners.

The enemy's main object on the Aisne-Scarpe front appears to be the maintenance of the Hindenburg line. The principal threat against it is opposite Cambrai between Gonnilieu and Moeuvres. If we gain possession of the high ground north of Banteux and near Bourlon the German positions north of Moeuvres which have apparently been protected by floods will become untenable and the capture of Cambrai and the outflanking of the Hindenburg line will be greatly facilitated. That is why the Germans are opposing so strong a resistance on the ground east and north-east of Epehy, where our recent advance now appears to have secured our right flank in the event of an attack on the German positions between Vendhulle and Moeuvres. Our operations on the main battle front have also had the important result of compelling the enemy to employ strong forces thus preventing him from forming large reserves to deal with possible American attacks.

SERBIAN AND PALESTINE SUCCESSES.

Little has been heard of the Americans since they completed their operations in the St. Mihiel salient about a week ago, but this absence of news is not likely to continue. Our successes in the Balkans and in Palestine give promise of results of great importance. The Franco-Serbian advance is threatening Prilep thus endangering the Bulgarian line of retreat on the Veles and Uskub. Further east, the Serbians seem to have reached the road from Prilep to the Vardar and their proximity to the Vardar Valley is a serious menace to the Bulgarian first army in the Lake Doiran area. A Bulgarian retreat on a large scale seems probable. In Palestine our information is still incomplete but the rapidity of our advance is such as to justify our looking forward to a big victory

AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

One of the most important events of the past week has been the fresh Austro-German peace offensive. The fact that Austria was selected to make these peace overtures is easy to understand as the Allies do not regard her with the hatred which they feel for Germany. These peace proposals had three main objects:—(a) To obtain a comparatively favourable peace before the complete defeat of the Central Powers. (b) To sow dissensions among the Entente powers. (c) To persuade their own armies and peoples to the belief that the Entente powers will listen to no reason and desire the complete humiliation and destruction of Germany and her Allies. Patriotism is still strong in Germany and Germans may be expected to fight for the defence of their beloved fatherland with far greater determination than for the purposes of national aggrandizement. The majority of the German nations were not in agreement with the pan-German and military parties in their schemes of expansion and annexation though they were too docile to offer any serious opposition. The German people desires peace, but has never had the strength to make its voice heard. Until it acquires this strength and until the German Junker and military parties lose their ascendancy no peace with Germany is possible as it would be incomplete and worthless. These peace overtures have been caused by the longing of the Central Powers for peace and by their realisation of utter hopelessness of the struggle.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

Austria is torn by dissensions. There is a serious shortage of food and great warweariness exists throughout the nation. In Turkey and Bulgaria conditions are thoroughly bad and warweariness is even more pronounced than in Austria. As for Germany, the morale of the army and nation has suffered severely in the last two months all the more owing to their having fallen from the expectation of victory to the certainty of defeat. No sane man can fail to realise that if the Entente powers wish to achieve complete victory they have the power to do so. Germany's reserves consist of 400,000 18 years old boys plus some hundreds of thousands of returned wounded and combedout men who will become available in the next few months. Against this is the man-power of France and British plus that of American which amounts to considerably over 10 millions. As regards resources in money and material those at the disposal of the Entente powers are of course immensely superior to those of the enemy and it must not be forgotten that whilst other belligerent nations are more or less tired and the warweary United

(Continued in Column 5.)

Serial Story

A SNARE OF GOLD.

BY J. J. BELL,

(Author of "Wee MacGreegor," "Kitty Carstairs," etc.).

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

SYNOPSIS OF INSTALMENT I.

David Starforth, a young man who has just reached England from New Zealand, is surprised to be accosted in London by a stranger, who utters the name of David's father, and then hastily disappears. Shortly afterwards learning by chance that a business man, Mr. Silverest, apparently of good repute, is in need of money to meet a bill, David acts on an impulse, and offers to lend the money. Mr. Silverest accepts the offer after some hesitation, and consents, at David's request, to become for a short time uncle, in name, to the young man.

CHAPTER—II.

SOMETHING LIKE A GHOST.

When the ruddy, middle-aged man with the bundle of documents, hesitating at the pavement's verge, lost sight of David Starforth in the surge of traffic, he took out his handkerchief and wiped his wet face, though the temperature was moderate and his recent pace had been little above the normal. Then, with a scarcely suppressed groan, he turned and went the way he had come.

At the end of thirty minutes, having made a couple of unavoidable calls, he entered a block of offices in Cornhill, ascended to the second floor, and opened a glazed door bearing the designation, Mandrake and Glade. The premises were by no means modern; the public office was a dingy place wherein a couple of young clerks seemed to be drowsing over their ledgers. At the entrance of the middle-aged man, however, they promptly acquired an air of industry.

"Is Mr. Mandrake in his room?" he enquired.

Mr. Glade is with him," the senior replied. "Aren't you well, Mr. Styles?"

The question was sympathetic, but possibly Mr. Styles did not catch it. He was already making for a door marked "private."

Behind that door was an apartment furnished with the elegance and comfort which certain firms in these days deem necessary, presumably, for the successful conduct of their affairs. Its general appearance suggested a private sitting-room in one of the more expensive Metropolitan hostelries. Its two occupants were outwardly, at least, quite in keeping with it. Both were well groomed and smartly dressed, the older in regulation City garb, the other in a grey lounge suit.

Godfrey Mandrake looked far from his age of sixty; he was tall and straight, with iron-grey hair and moustache, quick, dark eyes, clean-cut features including level, uncompromising lips. He might have been taken for a highly-placed bank official. Ashton Glade, son of the original Glade, aged thirty-two, was more heavily built, fair, with a tendency to sleekness, yet withal a presentable young man possessed of charming manners. His air of deference towards his senior cost him nothing in dignity. You would not have hesitated to receive him either on a business or a social footing. His frankness and geniality were undoubtedly one of his firm's assets. Yet his present position in the firm, as well as in the world, was a rather humiliating one.

"Come in, Styles!" said Mr. Mandrake, recognising the tap of his chief clerk. "Just leave the certificates on my desk. I'll go through them presently."

"Why, Styles," exclaimed Ashton Glade, "you look as if you had seen a ghost!"

"Something like it, sir," said Styles, with a weak laugh.

The senior partner looked round. "Are you ill, Styles?"

"Not exactly, sir, but sort of sickish," was the faltering reply, "for I have just been face to face with David Bethune, or his living image."

There was a pause till Glade enquired—"And who might Mr. David Bethune be, in the flesh or otherwise?"

Styles opened his mouth to answer, but Mr. Mandrake was before him, saying quietly—

"He was before your time, Ashton. Styles, you had better go to lunch now, though it's early. I shall require you here before two o'clock."

A look of comprehension dawned on the clerk's disturbed visage; he seemed to recover command of himself.

"Very good, sir," he said, and went out.

Ashton Glade lit a cigarette and rose. "Guess I want some lunch too," he remarked. "That name seemed sort of familiar to me. Hadn't you and father, at one time, a partner of the name of Bethune?"

"We had—the person Styles referred to."

"Got into some nasty trouble, didn't he? I've heard only the vaguest of stories, but from the agitation of the worthy Styles one might guess that he had committed suicide."

"Not at all. He went abroad." Mandrake's voice had sharpened slightly.

"Ah, not so tragic, after all! Styles must have had a great regard for the man to be so upset after so many years. . . It might have been a son that he saw. Was there a son, Mr. Mandrake?"

"It is possible. I have no recollection of the man's domestic affairs." Mandrake got up, crossed to his desk and proceeded to examine the contents of the bundle laid thereon by the clerk.

Glade gave him a swift, curious glance, and was moving to the door when it opened to readmit Styles.

"A 'phone message, gentlemen, from Silverest and Son, respecting the bill for £7,500 due here to-morrow. They say they will not require the renewal offered in ours of yesterday." Having thus delivered himself, in his usual precise fashion, Styles retired.

"Now where the devil," said Glade in high tones of astonishment, "has Silverest managed to find the money?"

Mandrake, his gaze bent on a share certificate, made no response, but there was that in his expression which suggested the bafflement of a savage creature whose prey escapes from under its very claws

CHAPTER—III.

MR. SYLVANUS PHIN.

In a homely, cosy study, adjoining a business-like office, divided by glazed partitions into a number of compartments from the majority of which rose the clatter of typewriters, David kept the postponed appointment with Mr. Sylvanus Phin.

Mr. Phin's appearance is briefly and generally described by stating that he reminded one of the "Private Secretary." His small form was as lank and weedy, his countenance in repose as dismal as the far-famed mirth producer's. Concerning the man himself the reader will have opportunities of judging.

He received David cordially.

"A friend of Roddie Boon's", said he, in a voice which would hardly have suited the Secretary, "is welcome, whether he comes as a client or not. A pity Roddie had to go off just as you were about to arrive. If I can take his place in any way, pray command me. Do you wish to get to business at once, Mr. Starforth?"

"If you please," said David, at once liking the man, as his friend had prophesied he would; "and afterwards I'll take you at your word, and command you to dine with me. Well, I suppose my cable from Montreal reached you almost as soon as my letter from Christchurch."

"The day after. I have done what I could in the few days allowed me, but I shall need much more time if you want me to discover something sensational—assuming that there is anything sensational to be discovered. You see, I take it that you do want to get hold of something of the sort."

"Did my letter suggest all that?" said David, smiling involuntarily at the other's brisk manner. "It was written in haste, but unless my memory has gone wrong, it merely mentioned our mutual friend, and requested you to find out what you could of a certain firm's history covering the past twenty years."

"Quite so," Mr. Phin returned. "Only somehow it did not occur to me that you might require a list of the good deeds performed by Messrs. Mandrake and Glade, as a firm and as private persons, during the period stated. Of course"—the melancholy visage was transfigured by a humorous expression—"if it's good deeds you want, I should have no objections to undertaking the search—if only for the sake of its novelty!"

David laughed. "No; I shan't commission you to discover the hidden virtues of those people just at present, Mr. Phin." He became grave; his face seemed to harden. "Were you to prove them saints, my course would remain unaltered. But for the present I wish simply to know what manner of men they are, what sort of business they carry on, and so forth."

"May I ask," said Mr. Phin, with a straight glance of his tired, kindly little eyes, "whether you are out for revenge? Because if so, I feel bound to warn you—and I do it out of considerable experience—that revenge is seldom sweet. I speak as a hard-headed, practical man. Revenge alone isn't worth while."

"Thanks, Mr. Phin," said David. "I am out for justice."

"Ah!" murmured the other, "what is justice?"

"Twenty years ago," the young man said, rather warmly, "Mandrake and Glade brought my father to ruin—not in the ordinary ways of business, but with deliberate intent, and in order to save their own skins."

"Ah!" murmured the other again, but sympathetically. "No doubt," he went on smartly, "you can produce proof for that statement, Mr. Starforth."

"I have only my father's word. Mandrake and Glade have the documents that would prove them guilty and my father innocent, also the false confession they forced from him."

"H'm!" said the private enquiry agent. "Mandrake and Glade—by the way, it is now a son of the Glade of your father's time—are not unlikely to take some care of his documents admitting that they are still in existence."

"I ask you to admit it until we can prove their destruction."

Mr. Phin nodded. After a moment's reflection he said: "All this took place twenty years ago. Well, Mr. Starforth, there is a question so obvious that I hesitate to put it."

"I will answer it," said David quickly. "From the day of disaster until a few months ago, neither my father nor I had the money to fight the blackguards. A few months ago, I found myself heir to the estate of an uncle who died in Vancouver. It is a pretty big fortune, Mr. Phin, but I'm ready to spend the last penny to return, in honour, to this country. Though they have rarely complained, I know they have been pining sadly for the old place for years. Will you help me?

Mr. Phin answered softly: "Roddie Boon told me something—only a fragment—of the story, and I wish you luck in your venture. My poor wits are at your disposal."

David thanked him, and said: "I propose to tell you the whole of my father's story this evening: it would take up all your afternoon. But before I go perhaps you will give me an inkling of what you have learnt about Mandrake and Glade."

"Here," said Mr. Phin, presenting a bulky packet, which he took from his desk, "is a copy of my report—a couple of hours of rather dull reading, I'm afraid. Mandrake and Glade are at present doing a business, which if not altogether admirable, is perfectly legitimate—on the surface, at any rate. Still, if I were to start to burrow—"

"Burrow—that's it!" cried David. "What is the nature of their business nowadays? It used to be mainly in stocks and shares, I believe."

"They appear to have become less devoted to stocks and shares in recent years. A good deal of their business consists in taking risks which the banks don't care about."

"Doesn't sound tremendously healthy."

"Yet it seems—on the surface again!—to have agreed with our friends. However, you will find particulars in my report."

"You consider Mr. Mandrake a clever man?" David asked.

"I do."

"And you doubt whether he is straight?"

"What shall I say to that?" Mr. Phin said with a twinkle. "He employs agents, spies, and bribes in this later business of his—"

"He does?"

"But then, so do I, and I think of myself as a straight man with clean hands. It's only my work that's crooked and dirty."

"Yes, of course," said David awkwardly, feeling slightly repelled.

"In this matter of yours, Mr. Starforth, I'm afraid I shall have to resort to pretty base methods before you are satisfied," Mr. Phin continued pleasantly. "You have instructed me to burrow, and so I warn you—"

"Oh, I'm not thinking of turning back," David swiftly returned. "Now, hadn't I better write you a cheque to go on with?"

"Thanks. I'm not a capitalist, though I often handle lots of money. Personally, I'm always more or less stoney."

At that the feeling of repulsion passed, and David smiled as he said: "Roddie Boon mentioned your little—a—weakness, Mr. Phin. We'll, how much shall I make the cheque—"

Mr. Phin blushed. "Better make it a thousand for a start," he answered a trifle gruffly) "I'll give you an acknowledgment, but for the sake of your finer feeling I trust you don't ask me for a deatailed account of the expendi'ure."

Presently he delivered a formal receipt to his client, who had risen, and held out a nicely manicured hand—

"If you care to take it," said he. "Roddie Boon doesn't insist on gloves."

"The hand that rocks the cradle," said David slyly, with seeming irrelevance. "Seventhirty, at the Planet," he added in a more business-like tone, and took his departure, leaving Mr. Phin blushing for the second time, and "confounding" Roddie Boon.

CHAPTER IV.

MR. GLADE PLAYS SOME CARDS.

Dorothy accompanied her father back to his office. She was not feeling very happy about him. During lunch he had seemed younger and brighter than for months past, but with the departure of David Starforth his animation had begun to evaporate, and now, in his private room, the old tired look was on his face, the old anxiety in his eyes, once more.

She suggested his dropping business for the day and going home with her right away. He shook his head. Too many things to attend to, and he was feeling wonderfully fit.

She hesitated before putting the question. "Father, I wish you would tell me one thing—does this money relieve you of all your bothers?"

"Wouldn't that be too big a miracle to be true?" he returned, with a smile that did not deceive her. "But I'm thankful to be able to say it has relieved me of the most pressing difficulty. Now you had better run away. I'm sure to be wanted presently."

"I wish," she said impulsively, "you had retired three years ago, when you had that good offer."

"So do I, my dear. But, you see, I didn't want to retire three years ago."

"And now?"

"Well, I can't—just yet."

After a short pause she said: "Will you come home early this evening?"

"I shan't be later than six," he replied, and with that she had to go content.

As she reached the street the sound of her name paused her to turn to the left instead of the right.

"Oh, it is you, Mr. Glade," she said. "Are you going to see my father?"

"Yes," he replied; "but may I not walk a little way with you first?" He was slightly flushed.

"I'm only going to the Mansion House Station."

"That is better than nothing."

She felt rather than saw his admirring glance, which, however, had nothing in it to stir a girl's resentment. Dorothy had seen a good deal of Ashton Glade during the past year, but had not quite made up her mind in regard to him. In a way she liked him. He was usually entertaining and always charmingly courteous.

"How is your father to-day?" he went on. "He did not seem quite up to the mark the last time I saw him."

"He says he feels fitter to-day," she answered, "but I can't help thinking that the business is too much for him. He took no holiday this summer."

"You are worrying about him, Miss Silverest." There was a sympathetic concern in the man's subdued voice.

"I suppose I may as well admit that I am, Mr Glade." She did not look at him as she spoke. Her father had once hinted that Mr. Glade was a friend who could help him. Was Mr. Glade going to do so at last?

"Don't worry too much," he said kindly. "Are you to be at home to-morrow evening?"

"Yes." Abruptly she remembered David Starforth. "We are expecting a cousin just home from Vancouver," she added, not quite freely.

"Ah, indeed!" After an almost imperceptible pause he added: "Then I shall postpone my call, Miss Silverest—but not for long, I hope."

She hesitated. Might she not tell him to come to-morrow? No; she had better leave it to her father.

"We shall be glad to see you soon," she said. "Possibly my father and cousin may have things to talk about."

They had come to the station entrance, and she held out her hand.

He held it for a moment, then fairly startled her with these words, uttered softly but clearly—

"Dorothy, will you marry me?"

"Mr. Glade," she exclaimed, "what are you saying?"

"I have fallen in love with you," he said, "and I am asking you to marry me."

"Oh, how absurd! . . . I beg your pardon, I didn't mean that. But in this place—among crowds of people—" She halted in confusion.

"What does the place matter? Dorothy, will you marry me?"

"Oh, no; I couldn't, Mr. Glade."

"Will you give me a reason?" His voice was gentle.

"I do not care for you in that way."

A brief silence. With his gaze on the pavement he said: "I could help your father, Dorothy."

"Oh!"

"Would that matter to you?"

She looked him straight in the eyes which he had raised to her face, now pale.

"You say you could help my father, Mr. Glade. Surely you don't mean me to understand that there is any connection between the help and—and the honour you have just done me?"

"Well, yes," he said, smiling faintly. "The help would, I'm afraid, be conditional upon your accepting—"

"How dare you!"

"Don't be angry with me. I must win you somehow. Once won you will begin to care for me; I will make you care."

"This is foolishness."

"Think it over, I beg of you."

"Indeed, no! Good-bye, Mr. Glade." She turned to go.

"Miss Silverest," he said a little thickly, "don't be hasty. I could help your father . . . I could also do—the other thing."

"Oh, you cad!" she cried, and fled through the entrance.

For a moment or two he stood gazing stupidly after her, then, conscious of the stares of the people, he assumed a semblance of dignity and strolled off.

"Ass!" he said to himself, and cursed the champagne he had drunk at lunch with a possible client—not a daily indulgence by any means, for he was wont to be careful during business hours. "Blundering idiot! Couldn't you have had a little more patience? There was no need for striking so soon."

In a smoke-room he drank a cup of black coffee before retaking his way to Silverest's office.

"I must find out where the old man got the money," he thought. "If this cousin has come to the rescue, Mandrake will require all his wits. But Mandrake has got to be more open with me. I'm getting tired of this confounded secrecy. He's taking an unfair advantage. . . Meanwhile Silverest must not be permitted to slip out of the net."

Presently he entered Mr. Silverest's room, bent on extracting information—painlessly, of course. His kindly deferential manner had hitherto stood him in good stead with Mr. Silverest, who had come to regard him with something like gratitude. Their business transactions had been anything but agreeable to the old man, yet the young one's sympathetic and encouraging treatment had qualified their bitter unpleasantness. And so, while he would rather have been left to himself that afternoon, he made the visitor welcome.

He referred at once to his clerk's recent telephone mesage to Mandrake and Glade.

"I confess I was glad to find I could take up the bill," he said. "My indebtedness to your firm had begun to get on my nerves."

"Sorry to hear you say that, Mr. Silverest," was the reply. "As you know, you could have had a renewal, with pleasure. Personally, I am glad you have no further use for the money. It suggests that your African trade is looking up—which, of course, is what we have all been hoping for."

Mr. Silverest smiled his acknowledgments, but in a fashion he had never smiled before—a little slyly.

"Yes," he said, as though slightly ashamed of the good fortune. "things are perhaps looking a little brighter." He cleared his throat. "But I do not forget that there will be a second bill to meet, three months hence."

"There is surely no need to let that oppress you, Mr. Silverest," Glade said lightly.

The other shook his head. "Had I been compelled to accept your offer of renewal to-morrow," he said, "I should then have had a total of £15,000 to face—three months hence. Too much, Mr. Glade, too much in these difficult times!"

"Really, you must not let yourself get so depressed. Remember, we are at your service—so long as it is possible for us to serve you." Glade noticed his hearer wince at the qualification, and was satisfied on one point. Mr. Silverest, unless this nephew proved a factor, was not likely to slip out of the net!

"I have no doubt," the old man said feebly, "that I shall turn the corner before long—"

"Of course, of course!" Glade cried genially, with an airy wave of the hand as if to dismiss the subject. He was about to mention his meeting with Miss Silverest, with a view to learning something about the cousin from Vancouver, when the telephone on the desk demanded Mr. Silverest's attention.

Mr. Silverest took up the receiver, and immediately his daughter's voice said—

"Don't be surprised or excited Father, and don't give away that it is me speaking. I'm at Charing Cross Underground. Left train to tell you something. Are you alone?"

"No," he answered, putting control upon his voice and countenance.

"Mr. Glade with you?"

"Yes."

"Have you told him anything about Cousin David?"

"I was about to—"

"Thank goodness! Well, don't tell him!—don't tell him about anything whatever! He's not to be trusted. . . No, no, I can't explain. You must just trust me and distrust him. Is that clear?"

"Y—yes; but—"

"Good-bye, dear."

Mr. Silverest waited a moment or two before he put up the receiver. He had to collect his wits and command his nerves. The effort was fairly successful, and he turned to his visitor saying calmly—

"I must ask you to excuse me. A matter of urgency—"

Glade rose, and with a smile and a wave of his hand—

ty.

"I had thought of dropping in upon you to-morrow evening, Mr. Silverest," he said from the door.

"I'm afraid I shall be engaged to-morrow evening," was the reply. "Another evening I should be pleased to see you, Mr. Glade."

Glade went out, wondering what had brought the chill into the other's voice, and why he had not mentioned his nephew.

As the door closed Mr. Silverest bowed his head in his hands. The day's events had been too much for him. A little later, his chief clerk found him in a half-fainting condition.

* * *

Glade entered his partner's room as Styles, the chief clerk, emerged from it. Styles was not looking happier than in the forenoon.

"Well?" said Mandrake, glancing up from his desk.

"It's all right," Glade replied. "How he has managed to meet the first bill I could not discover, but he's already worrying about the second."

"Is that all you can tell me?"

Glade seated himself. "Mr. Mandrake, it has been said," he remarked, "that confidence begets confidence. I should like you to answer a question, which I have repeatedly asked you."

"Well?"

"Why are we seeking that old man's ruination?"

"Because," said Mandrake deliberately, "his ruination means our salvation."

Glade paled slightly. "Is it so bad as that?"

"Yes."

After a short pause Glade said: "You are my senior, Mr. Mandrake, and I am badly in your debt; but surely I am entitled to something more explicit. What precisely shall we gain when we break Silverest, three months hence? So far as I am aware, all the security we hold is the mortgage over a bit of land somewhere in West Africa."

"I can tell you no more, Glade," said Mandrake quietly.

"Why not? Don't you trust me?"

"You are in love with the man's daughter, and you promised me to keep clear of that sort of thing." And Mr Mandrake resumed his writing.

Glade accepted his dismissal—he was powerless to act further—and left the room.

(To be continued on Sunday, 29th instant.)

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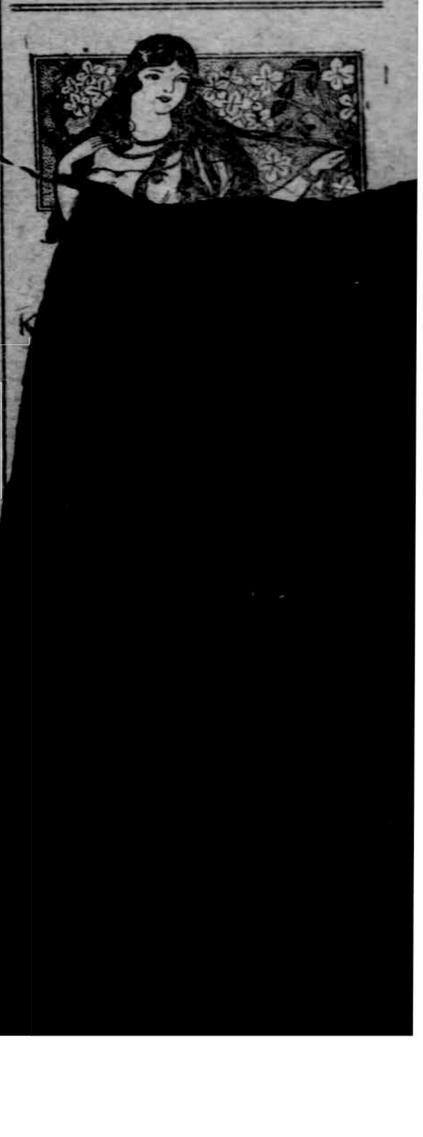

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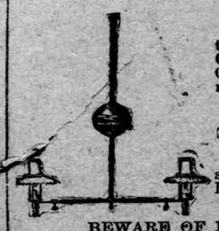

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.866	Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.5	"
Dew Point	73.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.77	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1	"
Minimum do.	75.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.NW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	135 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.66	Inches
Total fall during month	3.66	"
Do. do. year	35.45	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th Sept.	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sept		h.	m.	ft. in.	Sept		h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	25	m	2	20	27 8	25	m	8	19	18 5
			2	16a	25 7			8	24a	15 7
Thur	26	m	3	15	27 8	26	m	9	22	19 6
			3	7a	25 7			9	18a	16 10
Fri.	27	m	10	41	28 8	27	m	4	18	16 0
			11	8a	29 2			4	47a	15 1
Sat.	28	m	5	40	25 11	28		0	32a	20 2
			5	39a	13 10					
Sun.	29	m	7	8	26 9	29	m	0	10	18 10
			7	18a	24 0			1	45a	19 7
Mon.	30	m	8	15	25 11	30	m	1	28	1 11
	Oct.		8	28a	24 8	Oct.		2	3 a	18 10
Tues.	1	m	9	4	26 3	1	m	2	23	18 10
			9	22a	25 6			3	18a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Sept. 25 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33m.
" 26 (Thursday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32m.
" 27 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 32m.
" 28 (Saturday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 31m.
" 29 (Sunday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 30m.
" 30 (Monday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 29m.
Oct. 1 (Tuesday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 28m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Sept. 5d. 4h. 18.7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 8h. 32.3m. p.m. Full Moon 20d 6h. 30.9m p.m., Last quarter 27d. 10h 6.6m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 50 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Times, on the 25th September, 1918, was 30.077 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th September, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the eastern districts, but are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal, the defect being large at Ambala where day temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above normal; night temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in north-west Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Kotah; in upper Sind temperature is below the average both by day and night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and north Gujarat and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in Central India West and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average at a few stations; night temperature is in defect at Rajkot and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is slightly or moderately below normal. Day temperature is above the average at most stations; night temperature is in defect at Chanda and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.32in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad has had 0.29in. of rain and Bijapur 0.16in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in north Malabar, the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras.

Some increase of rainfall appears probable in east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of September 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (21th Sept.)	94.1	77.0	73	—	0	—5.61
Jask	91.1	74.1	93	—	0	—0.08
Do. (24th Sept.)	90.9	72	91	—	0	—.68
Muscat						
Do (24th Sept.)	91.8	82.0	81	—	0	—0.11
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99	76.0	47	..	1.41	—3.41
Rawalpindi	91	65.9	55	..	13.82	—7.78
Lahore	97	73.0	55	..	6.97	—7.46
Hissar	94	71.2	52	0.07	6.68	—4.33
Ambala	93	72.3	48	..	9.44	—13.88
Delhi	96	76.4	55	..	10.36	—13.33
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.3	76.3	44	..	11.83	—10.91
Mainpuri	98.1	72..	50	..	11.82	—10.41
Jhansi	97.6	74.8	44	..	14.10	—17.52
Cawnpore	97.8	75.1	46	..	15.81	—15.5
Allahabad	95.8	74.1	57	..	15.44	—7.44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.7	65.6	45	..	0	—2.47
Karachi	86.6	75.4	78	..	0.10	—5.22
Ajmer	94.2	72.8	48	..	5.63	—12.14
Jaipur	95	69.2	54	..	8.43	—13.51
Kotah	97.6	76.8	44	..	14.58	—9.15
Mount Abu	76.0	63.2	42	..	35.58	—19.92
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.6	71.3	65	..	2.77	—10.59
Dwarka	85.9	78.7	72	..	1.02	—12.51
Veraval	91.8	73.3	74	..	6.36	—11.93
Rajkot	95.1	67.6	67	..	8.27	—16.54
Bhavnagar Para	95.6	72.1	80	..	5.76	—15.55
Surat	91.9	72.9	75	..	45.78	—23.33
Ahmedabad	96.0	72.1	67	..	7.12	—21.10
Deesa	95.8	69.0	77	..	15.8	—7.09
Neemuch	89.6	66.6	59	..	18.74	—7.30
Indore	90.1	67.1	60	..	15.57	—13.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89	70.7	68	..	37.15	—11.67
Saugor	91.8	69.8	68	..	41.11	—8.84
Hoshangabad	91	69.0	69	..	25.97	—17.54
Khandwa	93	72.2	61	..	12.06	—19.93
Akola	95.8	70.1	52	..	9.28	—17.11
Amraoti	92.7	68.8	58	..	17.10	—0.66
Nagpur	93.	72.3	54	..	27.36	—15.01
Chanda	91.7	70.4	67	..	31.21	—10.46
Raipur	92.6	73.6	66	..	60.48	+16.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86	77.4	83	..	12.99	—44.15
Ratnagiri	84.5	75.3	86	0.08	81.97	—41.39
Marmagao	84.6	..	90	..	76.03	—20.24
Karwar	84.5	75.2	93	0.32	61.56	—46.09
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.9	67.4	53	..	5.69	—13.40
Ahmednagar	89.2	7.7	59	..	9.54	—11.52
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	89	71.4	82	..	6.21	—12.22
Bijapur	87.8	0.4	81	0.10	6.01	—7.93
Belgaum	84.5	65.1	91	..	35.13	—20.84
Aurangabad	87.3	71.1	65	..	9.27	—16.28
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.4	70.4	68	..	16.79	—16.60
Hyderabad	87.0	72.3	84	0.10	15.23	—8.57
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.9	74.0	78	..	47.37	—49.15
Calicut	87.8	75.4	78	0.31	81.7	—46.12
Cochin	87	76.5	78	0.03	38.47	—37.98
Colombo	87.1	78.6	78	..	1.85	—6.39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92	77.1	87	0.75	21.94	—0.72
Bellary	87	71.1	92	0.02	7 07	—3.66
Cuddapah	90	75.0	92	0.42	12.42	—5.83
Madras	90	76.3	81	0.02	3 76	—6 03
Bangalore	81	64 8	89	0.61	11.91	—5 93
Coimbatore	91	71.8	69	..	0 67	—4.76
Trichinopoly	92	73 2	71	..	0 32	+0.10
Negapatam	90.5	76.0	81	0.11	0.09	—3 83

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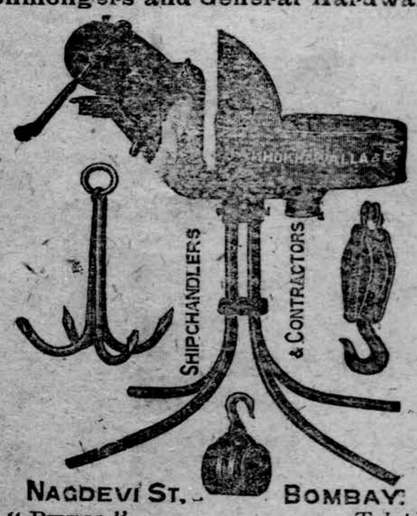

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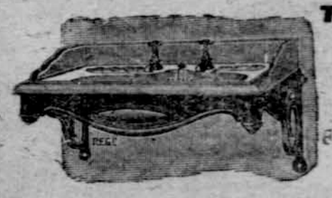

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